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High Water:—[illegible] Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
Low Water:—17.42.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

EXTRA

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WHITEAWAY'S

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY EXPIRES AT 7 P.M. H.K.T.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ISSUE LAST WARNING: WAR DECLARATION NEAR

Special To The "Telegraph"

PARIS, SEPT. 2 (UP).—GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE ISSUED A 24-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

THE ULTIMATUM REQUIRES THAT THE REICH REPLY TO THE ORIGINAL ANGLO-FRENCH DEMANDS FOR A WITHDRAWAL FROM POLAND BEFORE NOON, BRITISH SUMMER TIME (7 P.M. TO-DAY HONGKONG TIME).

The French Cabinet, an earlier message said, definitely decided last night to act in conjunction with the British Government in sending a new demarche to Germany, setting Noon B.S.T. as the dead-line for a German reply to the original demarche and withdrawal from Poland.

CABINET RE-CONVENES

The British Cabinet convened again at 11.30 p.m. (6.30 a.m. H.K.T.).

It is announced that the London Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday.

The fortnightly settlements scheduled for September 7 have been postponed to September 21.

Reliable sources in London now disclose the reason why the original Anglo-French demarche, calling for the withdrawal of German troops from Polish soil, did not carry a time limit. It was necessary first, it is claimed, that France ask Parliament authorisation for war credits and approval of the Government's policy.

WORK TOGETHER

Both these steps were taken in the Chamber of Deputies last night without opposition.

The British and French Governments are now in a position to take the last step together.

NEWS FLASHES

EDEN WILL JOIN CABINET

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—It is now reliably stated that Mr. Anthony Eden has been invited to join the Cabinet.

* * *

ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—King Victor Emanuel returned to Rome from San Rossore, near Pisa, and received Signor Mussolini at a Royal parade, Il Duce giving the King a detailed report on the international situation.

* * *

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (UP).—Canada censored all publications and radiocasts under last night's War Measures Act, on the grounds that an "apprehended war exists."

* * *

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 3. (Reuter).—The defence force has been called up.

* * *

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The South African Parliament will meet to-day. General Hertzog, Premier, is expected to make a statement on the attitude of the South African Government regarding the event of war.

* * *

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Supplies has made orders for control of essential materials, including iron, steel, wool, jute, silk, rayon, timber, paper and leather. Controllers have been appointed for the various materials.

* * *

LONDON, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Norway, Sweden and Denmark are calling up their troops to-day, to safeguard their neutrality. Switzerland is mobilising to-day.

* * *

PARIS, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—The credits voted by the Senate and Chamber amount to 69,000,000,000 francs. They are intended cover the needs of national defence to the end of the year.

* * *

BERLIN, Sept. 3; (Reuter).—The Reichsbank returns for the week ended August 31 show an increase of 2,197,000,000 Reichsmarks, compared to the previous week. The proportion of gold and foreign exchange to note circulation has fallen by .17 per cent. to .71 per cent.

* * *

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 (UP).—The American Chamber of Commerce has sent a message to the State Department of the United States, protesting against the Japanese controlled Customs in Shanghai dealing only in Hua Hsing Bank notes.

* * *

PARIS, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—According to the Havas news agency from

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Mr. Chamberlain states that he will make a statement of a definite character to-day.

Parliament has been summoned to re-convene at Noon B.S.T. (7 p.m. H.K.T.), when the ultimatum to Germany expires.

GERMAN EMBASSY PREPARES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Since the early hours the German Embassy's staff have been arriving at the Embassy.

Taxis are being piled with trunks and luggage, piles of which are stacked in the entrance hall.

APPEAL FOR HUMANITARIANISM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, 3 (UP).—Britain and France have sent a joint appeal to Germany asking them to agree to refrain from the bombardment of open cities and the submarining of merchant ships.

"THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE SOLEMNLY AND PUBLICLY AFFIRM THEIR INTENTION, SHOULD WAR BE FORCED UPON THEM, TO CONDUCT THEIR HOSTILITIES WITH THE FIRM DESIRE TO SPARE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS AND TO PRESERVE, IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

R.A.F. RESERVISTS IN HONGKONG CALLED UP

ALL Air Force reservists residents in Colonies, etc. are to report to the Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway London, and await instructions, according to a notification published in a Hongkong Government "Gazette Extraordinary" this morning.

WARSAW BOMBED THROUGHOUT DAY

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UP).—The official radio station at Warsaw announces that the Polish capital was raided for the sixth time at 6.40 p.m. yesterday.

The announcement said fighting is continuing on all fronts.

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (UP).—Warsaw awoke on the second day of the war when the sirens howled at 6 a.m.

A thick mist made the drone of the planes and the first burst of the defence guns unhearable in the centre of the city.

The all clear signal was sounded half-an-hour later. No bombs were dropped. A second alarm was sounded at 8 a.m., under similar circumstances.

Sixteen were killed and 32 wounded in yesterday's raids. The population was not impressed, but was shown what air-raids might do.

There were ghastly scenes yesterday afternoon when German raiders bombed and machine-gunned a packed evacuation train from Lwawa.

What bombs and the derailment of the train failed to do, was done by the stream of machine-gun bullets which mercilessly poured into the civilian passengers.

The exact number of dead and wounded is unknown but it is believed to include the majority of the passengers, making this the worst massacre of civilians thusfar.

HARBOUR PRECAUTIONS

Examination Of All Shipping

As a precautionary measure, two gate vessels will be moored from noon to-day at the eastern entrance to the Hong Kong harbour.

All vessels using that entrance will have to pass between the gate vessels which will be moored in the fairway.

Incoming vessels are notified that during the day the gate vessels will be marked with two black balls, disposed vertically; and during the night by two white all-round lights, disposed vertically.

Out-going vessels are notified that the gate vessels will be marked, during the night, by two green lights, disposed vertically.

An examination launch will be on duty outside the gates to guide incoming vessels.

Order To Shipping

An order requiring any ships entering the harbour to, within four hours, deliver a copy of the ship's manifest for Hongkong and ports beyond, to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to the Secretary of the Shipping Control Board, was issued by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffry Northcote this morning, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by regulation 40 of the Defence Regulations, 1939.

The Order, which was published in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary," also requires the agents of every ships which leaves the Colony, not less than 12 hours before the sailing, to deliver to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to the Secretary of the Shipping Control Board, one copy of the complete ship's export manifest.

H.K. AIR MAIL AFFECTED

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—"All Up" Empire air mail for Hongkong and other Empire destinations has been suspended.

In future there will be two air mail services weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Sydney and one air mail service between the United Kingdom and Durban and Kisumu.

Although the existing "all up" service (i.e. penny halfpenny rate from the United Kingdom and 15 cent rate from Hongkong) is suspended, any country so far served by the scheme can still have mail forwarded by air mail if the sender desires.

In this case, however, the mail must be fully prepaid at the rate of 1s. 3d. per half ounce.

The approximate times of transmission are not known.

Typhoon Havoc In Tsingtao

U.S. Warship Among Ships Grounded

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TSINGTAO, Sept. 2 (UP).—During the terrific typhoon which struck here last Thursday the United States Naval vessel Pigeon dragged two anchors and eventually grounded three miles across the Bay, where she was badly holed in the engine room.

A target craft also grounded.

The U.S.S. Augusta, with Admiral Hart aboard, is holding an inquiry into the state of the Pigeon.

The U.S.S. Canopus, submarine tender, also dragged her anchor a thousand yards, despite the fact that she was steaming full speed ahead into the typhoon.

Unofficial experts said the damage to the Pigeon can be repaired on the spot. However the task of refloating the grounded vessel will be made more difficult, due to the tide having receded since the typhoon.

SOVIET ENVOYS IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Soviet Military Mission, consisting of five high officers of the Soviet General Staff, arrived at Templehof Station here at 5.45 p.m. to-day.

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVT.

New Hongkong Restrictions

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on him by the Emergency Powers (Colonial Defence) Order in Council, 1939, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffry Northcote, has issued a number of regulations relating to defence, which were published in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary" this morning.

The regulations include restriction of movements of suspected persons, restriction orders and detention orders and the control of ports and movements of vessels and aircraft.

Public Safety

With a view to preventing any particular person in acting in any manner prejudicial to public safety or defence, the Governor may make an order for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) for securing that, except in so far as he may be permitted by the order, or by such authority or person as may be specified in the order, that person shall not be in any such area in this Colony as may be so specified;

(b) for requiring him to notify this movements;

If any person is in any area in contravention of an order made under this regulation, or fails to leave any area in accordance with the requirements of such an order, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed from that area by any officer or police or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Governor.

Detention Orders

As regards the restriction orders and detention orders, the Governor may make an order .

(a) prohibiting or restricting the possession or use by any particular person or any specified articles;

(b) imposing upon him such restrictions in respect of his employment or business, his association or communication with other persons and his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions;

(c) directing that he be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Government may from time to time determine.

Advisory Committees

For the purposes of this regulation, there shall be one or more advisory committees consisting of persons appointed by the Governor, and the chairman of any such committee shall be a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

The functions of any such committee shall be to consider, and make recommendations to the Governor with respect to any objections against an order under this regulation which are duly made to the committee by the person to whom the order relates.

The Governor may make rules as to the manner in which objections against such an order may be made to such an advisory committee, and such rules shall contain provisions for enabling any person in respect of whom an order is made to make objections either in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent.

Control Of Shipping

The control of ports and movements of vessels and aircraft was in the nature of an amendment of the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937.—Under this regulation, the power of the Governor to regulate or prohibit by order the navigation of aircraft shall be exercisable in relation to the navigation of aircraft registered in

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST

Japan To Blockade New Fukien Port

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (Domei).—Melchow, a strategically important port halfway between Foochow and Amoy, in Fukien Province will be closed to traffic by Japanese naval forces on September 6, according to reports from a Japanese naval base in China.

The reports say that the foreign consular bodies in Shanghai have been informed of the projected Japanese naval operations through the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura.

Foreign vessels and nationals have been requested by Japanese naval authorities to leave the port before the Japanese blockading operations commence on September 6 failing which Japanese authorities would not hold themselves responsible for any possible damage to their interests.

Tientsin Prisoners Not Surrendered

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TIENSIN, Sept. 3 (Domei).—The British Consular authorities on Saturday failed to hand over the four alleged assassins of Cheng Hsi-keng.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson, the British Consul-General, acting under instructions from Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador at Tokyo, informed the Japanese authorities in Tientsin that the four Chinese prisoners would be handed over to the authorities of the Chinese court at 4 p.m. on Saturday on Victoria Road in the British Concession.

Japanese and Chinese officials proceeded to the designated place at the appointed time according to the British communication. No British official, however, appeared there by that time.

Japanese and Chinese officials then called on the British Consul-General, Mr. Jamieson, who told them that he had been instructed by his home Government to postpone extradition of the Chinese prisoners.

Poles Hold On

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (UP).—German planes bombed cities throughout Poland to-day.

However, the Government has reported that the Polish Army is holding its own against the superior German forces on the frontier where the fighting is general.

Many civilians are reported to have been killed in the tourist cities, where hurriedly dug trenches afford the only protection against the air raids.

Warsaw was bombed seven times to-day, but no serious damage has been reported, the German objectives apparently being on the outskirts of the city.

Polish miljary sources said the Poles have pushed the Germans back at one point near Mlawa and another near Teschen.

1,500 DIE IN WARSAW

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (9.08 p.m.) (UP).—Edward W. Beattie "United Press" Staff Correspondent, in a radio broadcast over the National Broadcast Corporation's network from Warsaw, said it had been officially estimated that 1,500 people had been killed in the German air raids on the Polish capital.

JAPAN FEAR FOR GERMANY

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (Domei).—While opinion is still divided regarding the inevitability of a European war Japanese newspapers believe that Germany's position is by no means impregnable.

See Back Page For Further Late News

INTIMIDATION CASE

Boys Dismissed From Hongkong Hotel

FOUR MEN CONVICTED

The dismissal of two page boys from the Hongkong Hotel had a sequel before Mr. Houston at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when four men, together with the two boys, were charged with conspiracy to intimidate Li King-chiu, a porter of the Hotel.

Yau Mun, 20, Wat Chung-kong, 22, Wat Fuk, 21, Wan Hoi, 20, unemployed, and two juveniles, were charged with conspiracy to obtain $20 from Li, and criminal intimidation. Yau was further charged with possession of Police appointments and a note book, and posing as a Police officer.

Detective Inspector A. L. Hopkins said the two juveniles were dismissed from the Hongkong Hotel as page boys sometime ago. Shortly after midnight on August 31, Li met the second and third defendants outside the Blue Bird cafe, Pedder Street. The two men wanted to know the reasons for the dismissal of the two boys, and then arranged to meet Li in the Leuhg Heuhg teahouse later the same day. At the teahouse, they extorted $20 from Li.

Li gave corroborative evidence.

After the defendants had given evidence, they were convicted. Yau, who pleaded guilty to the charges, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. Wat Chung-kong was sentenced to 12 weeks' hard labour, while the third and fourth defendants were sentenced to two months' hard labour. The juveniles were ordered to receive 12 strokes of the cane each.

YOUNG AMAH HELD

Alleged Theft From Four Mistresses

VARIATIONS OF STORY

Charged with robbing her mistresses of money and jewellery, and, alternatively, with receiving stolen property, Chung Lai-yung, 18, amah, appeared before Mr. Forrest yesterday. She was alleged to have stolen $300 Hongkong money, $200 Chinese currency and jewellery belonging to Li Shuet-mui, and $200 Hongkong money and jewellery belonging to Wu Wee-nam. The second count alleged she had received $125 Chinese money and the jewellery.

Chung admitted receiving, but gave several different stories as to what had happened to part of the stolen money.

Det.-Sgt. Allen said Chung was employed by four women at 10 Sing Woo Road, second floor, Happy Valley, and had been there for three weeks. Her mistresses left the flat on Thursday evening, and returned at 2 a.m. They found that the room door had been forced, and their boxes and drawers were in disorder.

The Police were informed, and Chung was traced. She took the Police to her home at 17 Sing Woo Road, where the property she was alleged to have received was found. She also had possession of two duplicate keys to the doors of her mistresses' home. She had no authority to possess them.

Chung at first told the Police that a wood-cutter had the rest of the stolen money, and later changed her story that a newspaper hawker had it.

Questioned by his Worship, Chung declared that she had passed the money on to a house-boy employed in the same road.

She was remanded until Tuesday, his Worship remarking that she would have until then to tell the truth as to what actually happened.

EARRINGS SNATCHED

Chinese Woman Loses Lobe of Ear

BRUTAL BRICKLAYER

A gold earring with a lobe of an ear was shown to Mr. Houston at the Central Magistracy yesterday when Wong Kuen, 28, bricklayer, was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour and 24 strokes of the cane for the theft of a pair of earrings from Chung Sam, woman, at Wing Lok Street, on Friday.

Wong snatched the earrings from Chung from behind and injured her ears. He placed the earrings in his mouth, but when he was arrested a constable slapped the back of his head, and he spat them out.

HANDBAG TAKEN

Mrs. Labrum, of 84 Waterloo Road, has reported that her handbag, containing money and articles valued at $42, was stolen from a soup kitchen in Castle Peak Road, where she was assisting, on Friday.

A woman, Cheung Suk-wah, was robbed of her wrist watch, valued at $200, in Queen's Road Central on Friday.

Lau Lin, woman passenger on the ferry Man Kok, was robbed of her purse, containing money and jewellery valued at $200, on Friday.

CHINESE BONDS UP

Chungking, Sept. 2.

A rise in the value of the various Chinese national bonds has been registered on the Shanghai market, according to a Shanghai message.

British business circles in the city reveal that the value of Chinese bonds on the London market is also on the upward trend.—*Central News.*

APPOINTMENT VOID

Cancellation of the appointment of Mr. Fung Sew-ki as a public vaccinator was announced in the Government *Gazette* on Saturday.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

Szigeti and Petri Playing Brahms Sonata, No. 3

COMPOSITIONS OF ELGAR

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c's. per second and on Short Wave from 12.15-2.30 p.m. and 7-10.30 p.m. on 9.52 m.c's. per second.

H.K.T.

12.15 Brahms Sonata in E Flat Major for Clarinet and Piano, Op. 120, No. 2 played by Frederick Thurston (Clarinet) and Myers Foggin (Piano).

12.30 Brahms Songs

Vier Ernste Gesange, Op. 121, No. 2; "Ich Wandte michund sahe".... Alexander Kipnis (Bass) acc: at the piano by Gerald Moore; Feldeinsamkeit; Nachtigall; Stondchen....Elena Gerhardt (Mezzo-soprano) acc: at the piano by Conrad Bos; Ein Sonnett, Op; 14, No. 4; Sonntag, Op. 47, No. 3....Alexander Kipnis (Bass) acc: at the piano by Gerald Moore.

12.52 Vladimir Horowitz (Piano).

Valse Cublice (Liszt); Capriccio in F Minor (Dohnanyi); Pastourel (Poulenc); Toccata (Poulenc).

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Georges Thill (Tenor) and the Orchestra Symphonique de Paris.

Orphee et Euridice—Ballet (Gluck) ...Orchestre Symphonique de Paris; "La Damnation de Faust"—Invocation de la Nature (Berlioz).... Georges Thill (Tenor); Musette at Tambourin (Rameau)....Orchestre Symphonique de Paris; "Sapho"—Air de Jean (Massenet)....Georges Thill (Tenor); Norwegian Rhapsody (Lalo)...Orchestre Symphonique de Paris.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 The Compositions of Elgar.

Prelude "The Kingdom" Op. 51.. ..The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra cond: by the Composer; Triumphal March from "Caractacus", Op. 35.... London Symphony Orchestra cond: by the Composer; Speak, Music!... Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone) Introduction and Allegro for Strings, Op. 47....The Boyd Neel String Orchestra; Bavarian Dance No. 1.....London Symphony Orchestra cond.: by the Composer.

2.16 B.B.C. Recording — 'Legal Cruelty.'

A Visit to the London Law Courts. As Seen by Ian Hay.

2.30 Close down.

7.00 The Bruckner Symphony No. 4 played by the Sachsische Staatskapelle conducted by Karl Bohm.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Il Trovatore, Act II. (Verdi) with Giuseppina Zinetti, Francesco Merli, Enzo Arnaldi, Emilio Venturini, Enrico Molinari, Corrado Zambelli, Bianca Scacciati, Ida Mannarini and the Chorus of La Scala, Milan, with the Milan Symphony Orchestra.

8.41 The Haydn Quartet in C Major, Op. 1, No. 6....played by the Pro Arte Quartet.

8.50 Brahms Sonata No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 108 played by Joseph Szigeti (Violin) and Egon Petri (Piano).

9.15 London—The News and Newsletter.

9.35 London—Sports Talk.

9.50 Haydn Symphony No. 45 in F Sharp Minor ("Farewell") played by London Symphony Orchestra cond: by Sir Henry Wood.

10.15 Studio—Sunday Evening Epilogue.

10.35 Close down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMME

7.20 a.m. Sports News and Stock Exchange Report.
7.30 a.m. 'Up with the Curtain.'
8.30 a.m. Big Ben. The News.
Greenwich Time Signal at 8.45 a.m.
8.45 a.m. 'London Log.'
9 a.m. 'The Trial of Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susannah Edwards, Witches.'
9.40 a.m. Yascha Krein and his Gipsy Orchestra, with Anne Lawrence.
10.40 a.m. Sports News and Stock Exchange Report.
10.45 a.m. Request Programme of Marches.
11.15 a.m. 'Lucky Dip.'
Noon Big Ben. The News.
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 p.m.
12.15 p.m. 'Under Big Ben.' Talk by Howard Marshall.
1 p.m. Big Ben. Willie Walker Octet.
1.30 p.m. Sports Talk.
1.40 a.m. Religious Service.
2.25 p.m. The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 2.30 p.m.
3.15 p.m. Saturday Sport.
6.45 p.m. Big Ben. 'Science To-day: The Year's Work—4: In Biology.'
7 p.m. Phyllis Scott and Robert King, in Old Time Songs.
7.20 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8 p.m. Selections from Musical Comedy and Light Opera.
8.30 p.m. Religious Service.
8.15 p.m. The News and Newsletter.
8.35 p.m. Sports Talk.
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.
10 p.m. Big Ben. Ballad Recital by Arthur Reckless (Baritone).
10.15 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Percy Manchester.
11 p.m. 'Under Big Ben.' Talk by Howard Marshall.
11.15 p.m. Religious Service.
Midnight The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 a.m.
12.20 a.m. Sports Talk.
12.50 a.m. 'These You Have Heard.'
12.55 a.m. Saturday Sport.
1.25 a.m. Musical Interlude.
1.30 a.m. 'Famous Fusses'—4: The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
2 a.m. Big Ben. The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 2.15 a.m.
2.20 a.m. Sports Talk.
2.30 a.m. Weekly Newsletter in Afrikaans.
2.30 a.m. Musical Interlude.
2.55 a.m. Religious Service.
3.45 a.m. Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards.
4.30 a.m. Violet Carson, in Songs at the Piano.
4.45 a.m. Interval.
5.5 a.m. The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 5.15 a.m.
5.25 a.m. Sports Talk.
5.35 a.m. Excerpts from Gay's 'The Beggar's Opera.
6.20 a.m. Mathew Wright, at BBC Theatre Organ.
6.45 a.m. Epilogue.

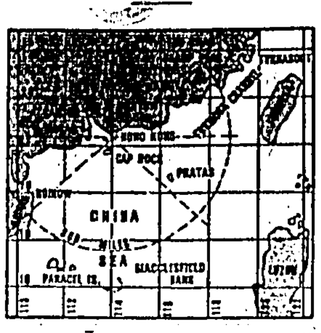
ROTARY SPEAKER

At Tuesday's meeting of the Rotary Club, Captain A. B. Whatman will give the second part of his lecture 'A Year in the Arctic.' It will be illustrated with lantern slides.

WEATHER REPORT

Yesterday's Observations And Evening Forecast

Longitude of Hongkong 114° 10' 27"
Latitude of Hongkong 22° 18' 13"



September 2, 10.25 a.m.—A moderate anticyclone covers Japan and pressure is high over central China. The typhoon is filling up over the Gulf of Pechili. A small depression appears to be forming about 200 miles to the east of Hongkong.

September 2, 6.00 p.m.—A moderate anticyclone is stationary over Japan and the Pacific to the eastward. A shallow trough of low pressure extends from Northern Indo-China to the Pacific southward of the Bonins. The small depression appears to be stationary about 200 miles to the east of Hongkong.

10 a.m. Readings

Barometer (at sea level) 29.66 ins.
Temperature 87° F.; Humidity 71%.
Wind Direction W.N.W.; Wind Force (Beaufort) 4.
Temperature; maximum yesterday 88° F.; Temperature; minimum last night 79° F.
Rainfall for 24hrs. ending 10 a.m. 0.00 ins.
Total rainfall since January 1, 75.60 ins.; against an average of 68.01 ins.
Sunset to-night 6.40 p.m.
Sunrise to-morrow 6.00 a.m.

4 p.m. Readings

Barometer (at sea level) 29.59.
Temperature 87° F.; Humidity 70%.
Wind Direction W.; Wind Force (Beaufort) 3.
Maximum temperature 91; Minimum temperature 79.
Rainfall nil.

Evening Forecast

A.—E. and S.E. winds, moderate.
B.—N. and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
C.—N.W. winds, light to moderate; fair at first; probably rain later.
E.—W. and S.W. winds, moderate.
A.—Shanghai to Tumabout, B.—Turnabout to Hongkong, C.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, D.—Hongkong to Hainan Straits, E.—North part of China Sea.

CHINESE FAGIN

Heavy Sentence Imposed For Intimidating Boys

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed on Shuen Pak-fan, 18, unemployed, by Mr. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when charged with intimidating two small boys, Cheung Hung and Mok Hung-heung, by threatening to assault them if they did not commit thefts on his behalf.

Sgt. Forrest said that from July the boys had been committing larcenies on Shuen's instructions.

HEALTH REPORT

Cholera Total Nearing Six Hundred

Two cases of Cholera, six of Typhoid, one each of Measles and Puerperal Fever, 10 of Dysentery and 36 of Tuberculosis were reported on Friday. The total number of Cholera cases is now 577.

FOREIGN REPORT

The bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ended August 26 shows.—Plague.—Rangoon, one case. Cholera.—Allahabad 12, Cawnpore 23, Calcutta 13, Chittagong 2, Hongkong 36, Shanghai 8. Small-pox.—Delhi City 2, Bombay 5, Calcutta 2, Karachi and Madras 1, Rangoon 71, Jodhpur 2.

CANADIAN CHINESE

Many members of the Canadian Chinese Club met at their club room last evening for their annual election of Officers.

The popular President Lee Yook-tong was re-elected by a great majority of votes. Hon. Secretary Q. P. Lee and Business Manager George L. Chow were both re-elected by acclamation. The two new officers elected were Vice-President Mrs. J. Quon and Treasurer Lyman Quon.

Evacuations Continue

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Health, in a statement on Friday's hospital evacuation, says that 24,000 stretcher cases were moved, including 3,000 from the County of London.

Many patients were fit to be sent home and it is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 were so dealt with.

It is now estimated that at least 150,000 beds are available for casualties in England and Wales.

Exodus Of Children

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Ministry of Health announces that nearly 300,000 children evacuated London alone during Friday. All arrived safely at the receiving areas. The remainder of the children would be evacuated to-day.

It is reported that London children evacuated hours ahead of schedule, and many of the second category of the priority class—mothers with children under five years—would leave to-day instead of to-morrow.

COMING AND GOING

Hongkong Man Brings Bride from Australia

ARRIVALS BY TAIPING

Bringing his bride from Australia, Mr. L. Glendenning, of Messrs. Mackintosh's Ltd, returned to Hongkong by the Australian-Oriental liner Taiping yesterday morning. Other Hongkong people aboard included Mr. H. W. Brown, Service Manager of the Otis Elevator Company in Hongkong, and his wife.

Mr. A. W. Olsen, Secretary of the Shanghai Racing Club, and his wife arrived after a four months' visit to Australia.

There were also two engineers aboard, whose missions are concerned with ship-building in Hongkong. Mr. D. T. Bentley has been sent by the Fijian Government, which is having a 165 ft. administrative vessel built at Taikoo Dockyard, and Mr. W. Paxton is associated with the Hunter River Company, for which Kowloon Dockyard is building a new ship.

Others who arrived were.—Mr. F. A. Bucher, Mr. Amado Luna Bacho, Mr. Paul S. Backlund, Mr. F. G. Brink, Mr. M. Couto, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hewitt, Mrs. C. E. Hornby, Mr. C. Barton Nelson, Mrs. R. J. Tomlinson, Mr. S. A. Seth, Mr. J. H. Seth, and Mrs. E. Vio.

BY THE CARTHAGE

Arrivals From the North And Passengers for Europe by P. & O.

The following were passengers for Hongkong by the P. & O. Carthage from Japan via ports:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bach, Miss E. Bond, Miss E. Callaghan, Mr. C. Conceicao, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Eisler, Mr. H. Fischer, Mrs. H. Groeger, Mr. J. Hira, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hempsey, Sgt. G. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hokloff, Mr. V. Illin, Miss L. Kohn, Mr. P. de Malito, Miss L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. McFall, Miss L. Page, Mr. E. Roth, Mr. S. Shah, Mr. and Mrs. A. Slepanoff, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blan, Mr. H. Gild, Mrs. A. Gorardhani, Mast. Chandrasakar, Mr. A. Gupta, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. F. MacGregor, Mr. M. Mahtani, Mr. N. Menta, Mr. G. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rolls, Mr. A. Sadanandam, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shroff, Mr. T. Thakore, Mr. Yin Yen, Mr. J. Spiteri, Mr. S. Camilleri, Mr. S. Kenkins, Mr. W. Gilmartin.

Departures

The following embarked here on the Carthage for London via parts:—Mrs. Best, Mrs. K. D. Barry, Miss E. Barry, Mrs. J. C. Burbidge, Mrs Carver, Miss Carver, Mr. B. H. Cribb, Lieut. J. H. G. Cooper, R.A., Mr. Chew Yow-shing, Mr. Cheak Chin-kee, Mrs. Cheong Swee-lin, Mrs. Chin Foor-tin, Mr. Chan Ying-fung, Mr. Chan Yim-lum, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. J. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. W. David, Mr. K. L. Daswani, Mr. Eng Kin-cheng, Mrs. G. Frost, Mr. A. Hutchinson, Lai, Mrs. Hung Kam, Mr. T. E. D. Harnden, Miss Ho Lai-ying, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W. C. Kennard, Mrs. Khoo Teik-ee, Mr. Kwong Sing-hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Woon-pak, Miss Lee Sau-lan, Mrs. Lam See-ming, Miss Lee Shao-ling, Miss Lee Woon-ngoh, Mr. Lo Hong-shing, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mr. W. U. Mansukhani, Mr. Mohindar Singh, Mr. S. C. Munshaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Piper, Mrs. Prime, Mr. D. Ramchand, Mr. V. Seow Man-chau, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. J. Upsdell, Mrs. H. A. Udeleff, Mr. W. Wooding, Mr. and Mrs. G. Warlow, Mr. C. H. Wang, Miss Wong Sau-cheng, Mrs. E. G. Yetton, Miss Yong Fook-moy, Mr. Yue Yuan-ting.

ARRIVALS BY TANDA

The following were passengers for Hongkong by the Tanda from Yokohama, via ports, yesterday:

Mr. C. J. W. Booth, Mr. J. Maison, Mrs. J. Matson, Mrs. B. J. Israel.

The following were through passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Acraman, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. R. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. V. Breshinsky, Mstr. Breshinsky, Mr. J. W. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mr. S. N. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Findlay, Rev. and Mrs. T. G. Hitch, Miss H. N. Knapton, Mr. S. H. Louis, Mrs. E. G. Martin, Mrs. D M. Martin, Mr. J. G. Phillips, Mrs. G. R. Rickards, Mstr. G. A. Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Prince, Mstr. Prince, Mstr. Prince, Dr. K. Singer, Mr. A. S. Sturrock, Mrs. D. C. Sturrock, Mrs. V. Strauss, Miss E. A. Shea, Miss A. Smyth, Mrs. J. Thackston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Watts and Mr. D. Washington.

BY THE TJISADANE

The following were passengers by the J.C.J.L. Tjisadane which left for North China on Friday:

Dr. B. Adamczewski, Mr. G. Arndt, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Durst and three children, Mr. W. E. Fisher, Mr. E. G. Gilbert, Mr. Ernst Hammon, Mrs. C. F. Hsu and two children, Miss Hsi Huan-yu, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Lear Voo, Mr. Lim Shun-tong, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Lee, Mr. Lee Tien-hun, Rev. B. C. Matthews, Mr. J. C. C. Matthews, Miss Nyi Chu-sin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Melchers, Master C. T. Wo, Mr. E. Rother, Miss E. Schoeppe, Mr. B. Schreiber, Mr. D. C. Tse, Mr. Wong Ching-yat, Mr. Wang Man-tang, Mr. A. Weiss, Mr. Wong Kam-ying, Mr. Yam Chun, Mr. K. P. Yang, Mr. Z. K. Yang

ARMS ON JUNK

Searching a junk at Cheungshawan on August 28, Police found four rifles, 300 rounds of ammunition, two hand grenades, 29 sticks of dynamite and 16 detonators. Li Kan, 32, master of the junk, was remanded for five days by Mr. Himsworth at Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday on charges of unlawful possession.

Bail of $2,500 was allowed.

TRIP TO HONGKONG

Jewish Stowaway Returns To Shanghai

AUSTRIAN STUDENT

Rudolf Hannefeld, 22-year old student of medicine, a refugee from Craz, Austria, arrived back in Shanghai aboard he Empress of Russia after having been the first Jewish refugee to have stowed away on an outward bound steamer from Shanghai who spent a week in the Hongkong Gaol and was then deported from the Crown Colony.

Hannefeld first arrived in Shanghai some six months ago completely penniless. He looked for work but failed to find anything and not wishing to live on charity in a local refugee camp longer than was absolutely necessary, he decided to stow away on the Empress of Russia when she left on August 8 for Hongkong, says the *N. C. D. News.*

He went on board just before sailing time at 11 a.m. and strolled along the decks for eight hours before the Master-at-Arms asked him for his ticket, which of course, he could not produce.

Hannefeld was locked up in a cabin and spoke most highly of the food and treatment received but when the steamer arrived in Hongkong, he was taken into custody by the police, brought before the police court and subsequently sentenced to a term of seven days' imprisonment after which he was deported and shipped back to Shanghai aboard the same liner.

Hannefeld has no address and sleeps in the homes of different friends each night. No luggage troubles for him, because he only has the suit he is wearing.

Asked why he tried to stow away, he said that he attempted to get to Manila in the hope of finding work there and that he had arrived at a stage where he did not care what happened provided that he could find work.

He has no plans except to find work and meanwhile, he roams the streets of Shanghai in his endeavour to find it.

JUNK SEIZED

Japanese Destroyer Seizes Junks Near Colony

Arriving back in Hongkong on Friday, Ho Chuen, master of junk No. 4451HW., reported that his junk and equipment, valued at $2,400, was seized by the Japanese Navy in Chinese waters off Sam Mun on August 28. Ten sailors from a destroyer boarded the vessel and ordered him and his crew off in their sampan. The junk was towed away by the destroyer.

To Po, master of junk No. T229OH, reported that about 4 a.m. on August 31, he was sailing near Lin Tin Island when called on to heave-to by Japanese sailors in a motor boat. When nearing the junk, the Japanese opened fire and wounded a steersman, Leung Kam, in the leg.

The Japanese boarded the junk, but did not take anything. On being released, To sailed back to Hongkong, arriving here on Friday, when Leung was sent to the Kowloon Hospital.

OPIUM SMUGGLING

Deterrent Punishment For Chinese

The following is taken from the San Francisco *Examiner* of August 2:

"Ten years in Federal penitentiary and a fine of $15,000 was imposed yesterday by District Judge A. F. St. Sure on Lon Wing-quong, 28, found guilty of importing, transporting and concealing a trunkful of opium valued at $75,000.

"Defence Attorney Russell Tyler immediately declared he would appeal the case to the Circuit Court. Bail for Pon was raised to $20,000 from the $10,000 originally set.

"The trunk of opium arrived in San Francisco June 14 on the liner President Coolidge."

The Chinese concerned was arrested in connection with the seizure of a trunk of opium found on the wharf at San Francisco after being discharged from the President Coolidge on June 14.

SHANGHAI TYPHOON

U.S.S. Isabel Forced To Postpone Sailing

The U.S.S. Isabel, auxiliary yacht of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, was forced to turn back to Shanghai when she encountered rough seas and heavy weather on her way to Tsingtao. The Isabel got underway for the northern port to joint the U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, at 6 a.m. When the vessel sailed out of the mouth of the Yangtze and into the open sea she ran into the typhoon and had to return to port, her north-bound sailing postponed temporarily.

The s.s. President Cleveland also experienced heavy weather while going up the China coast from Hongkong.

LUNGHAI MOVEMENT

Loyang, Sept. 2.

Launching an attack on August 28 Chinese troops broke into Sisiangtai, north-west of Tsinyang in north Honan. Over fifty Japanese were killed in street fighting.

Japanese reinforcements from Tsinyang were intercepted by the Chinese.—*Central News.*

NEWS FLASHES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Berlin, Dr. Funk, Director of the Reichsbank, told the directors that the situation entails a rise in the fiduciary issue. He added that the Government will exercise control of salaries and prices.

* * *

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—On the money market this week's Treasury Bill tender amounting to £40,000,000 was placed at .3¾ sterling per cent., which is the same level as last week. This constitutes a tribute to the successful steps taken to maintain rates at a stable level; following the raising of the bank rate to four per cent. Wall Street closed firm.

* * *

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The House of Commons suspended its sitting for a short time, at 6.23 p.m., after dealing with the preliminary stages of a number of bills, including a measure to enable the Minister of Pensions to make provision for compensation with respect to civilian casualties from air raids.

* * *

ANKARA, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The British Ambassador handed to the President a message from the King expressing warm greetings and assuring him that in these anxious moments he was profoundly satisfied to know that the two peoples were bound by ties of friendship.

The President asked the Ambassador to transmit to the King his cordial greetings and warm thanks for the King's friendly message and to inform His Majesty that, in this difficult period the world is going through, he feels equal satisfaction at the bonds of friendship which strongly unite Turkey to Britain.

* * *

CANBERRA, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Australian Government has issued a proclamation empowering measures to be taken to mobilise the Australian Army, Navy and Air Force if necessary.

* * *

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—On the foregin exchanges to-day sterling was again weakened while Europe wrangled over whether there would be war or peace.

Bankers said that foreign exchange dealings became more orderly as there were commercial buyers.

* * *

ROME, Sept. 3 (UP).—Italy is adding 1,000 pilots to its Air Force.

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Warning To Oslo

OSLO, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The German Minister has informed the Norwegian Foreign Minister that Germany in no circumstances would violate Norway's integrity, but Germany would expect Norway to guard her neutrality and to allow no breach by a third Power. Should Norway adopt any other attitude, Germany would be obliged to safeguard its interests. The Foreign Minister replied that the proclamation of Norwegian neutrality was as valid for Germany as for other States.

* * *

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Egypt, Premier Ali Maher has been given emergency powers to maintain order and the security of the country.

* * *

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, M. Alexander Schkarzew, who travelled from Moscow via Stockholm by plane placed at his disposal by hte German Government, arrived at the Tempelhof airport this afternoon.

* * *

Dublin, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Eire War Minister has called up seven classes of reservists.

* * *

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Government of Eire has ordered the mobilisation of the army. Parliament will meet on Sunday to pass the empowering bill. It is expected that Mr. Eamon De Valera the Premier will make a statement concerning Eire's policy in the event of a European war.

* * *

ISTANBUL, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Turkish naval authorities have instructed all Turkish ships at present in the Mediterranean to return as soon as possible to Turkish ports and there await further orders.

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

this Colony over any area outside this Colony.

A.A. Threat To Aircraft

In addition, an order may, for the purpose of securing compliance, contain provisions authorising any commissioned officer in His Majesty's forces or any person acting under the orders of any such officer to fire at any aircraft that flies or attempts to fly in contravention of the order.

Paragraph 11 of the First Schedule to the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937 (which enables a person alleged to be guilty of an offence under the Acts or under any Order in Council of regulations made thereunder to be tried in any place where he is for the time being), shall extend to offences under any order made under paragraph 4 of the Said Schedule.

The Governor may also, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of public safety, defence or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, make provision by Order:

(a) for prohibiting or restricting the shipping or unshipping of articles or persons, or any specified class of articles or persons, at any port in this Colony.

(b) generally for regulating, facilitating or expediting the traffic at any such port.

The reference in this regulation to shipping or unshipping shall be construed as including a reference to embarking or putting on board seaplanes or disembarking or unloading from seaplanes.

Japan And Russia

Pressman Visits Scene Of Border Warfare

Nomonshan, Sept. 2.

"I arrived at this scene of Soviet-Japanese warfare, where more extensive hostilities are generally expected to be imminent, on August 31," wires Frederick Upper, *United Press* Correspondent.

"The outer dust-choked roads are clogged with Japanese army trucks rushing men and supplies to the front.

"The trip from Hailar took 19 hours, during which I was delayed once, while still 60 kilometres from the front, in order to await dusk due to the fear of Soviet planes bombing Japanese army trucks.

"It was originally planned to wait until midnight. However, with a cloudless sky and a full moon overhead, the truck drivers decided to make a dash for it. After proceeding some distance, and almost sharp at midnight, reports came through that Soviet bombers were active in the vicinity and we were again forced to wait.

Japanese Planes Up

"We are still waiting, approximately seven miles from the front. Japanese artillery are firing intermittently and Japanese planes are visible flying over the Soviet lines, amidst the Soviet lines and amidst the Soviet anti-aircraft fire.

"In Hailar, at dawn, I counted twenty-eight trucks pass during a period of ten minutes. At 2 p.m. I counted fifty-six more. They were still rolling in at 3 p.m. next day.

"Most of the trucks are of American make and are engaged in transporting guns, gasoline and steel-helmeted soldiers in full war kit. I also sighted several detachments of infantry on the march as well as cavalry.

"My journey here was accomplished on a Japanese army truck, together with Japanese correspondents, and I slept with Japanese soldiers in an army tent.

"This morning, as I write, five casualties are being dressed outside the tent. Thirty truckloads of slightly wounded troops left for Hailar yesterday.

Major Offensive Soon

All indications in the Nomanhan area point to a Japanese plan for a major offensive within a fortnight in an attempt to dislodge the Russians from the positions east of the Khalka river.

Japanese circles assert that 20,000 Russians massed east of the river are holding the north Balshagal heights and they are strung in a semi-circle to both sides of the Holsten river for a distance of approximately 20 kilometres.

The fighting at present is desultory, with occasional artillery activity and air scouting. For 24 hours the front area has seen no fighting, although Japanese planes were fired on by the Russians, whose area behind the Japanese lines is pitted with air raid dugouts and covered with trucks, supplies and men. Reinforcements are constantly arriving by trucks camouflaged by grass and pine boughs.

Propaganda Bombs

Russian planes were recently active over the front lines dropping handbills written in Japanese urging the Japanese to desert. The Japanese say the language is almost unintelligible. "You are courteously invited to come to Mongolia where you will spend a comfortable life," is said to be the wording of one handbill which purports to bear the signatures of Captain Ikeda and three soldiers of the Japanese 64th Infantry Regiment, which, however, the Japanese deny is at present in Nomonhan. Another handbill addressed to the Manchurian soldiers urges them to help in defeating Japan.

This correspondent was forced to leave Nomonhan yesterday on the orders of field headquarters which declared that the Japanese and Soviet lines are so mixed that it is extremely dangerous. Japanese pressmen and photographers have also been ousted. The correspondent rode to Hailar on an army truck.

According to field despatches late yesterday, since the beginning of the incident the Japanese have picked up 6,800 Soviet dead on the field, destroyed 1,300 planes, 700 tanks, 80 heavy guns, and killed two each of divisional airplane and tank commanders. A cavalry commander was also killed by their own men.—*United Press.*

Soviet Planes Shot Down

Hsinking, Sept. 2.

Thirty-two out of a flight of 60 Soviet and Outer Mongol planes of the I-16 type were shot down in another air combat which took place over the Manchukuo-Outer Mongol border yesterday afternoon.

Japanese and Manchukuo ground forces are continuing spirited attacks against the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces near Balshagar and Nolo heights. The Soviet and Outer Mongol forces are understood to have been dropping back on the banks of the Khalha River.—*Domei.*

SEVENTH DAY CHURCH

A Dedicatory Service of the China Pioneer Memorial Church of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at the Church in Ventris Road, at 2.45 p.m. on Saturday.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Library, Supreme Court

MUSSOLINI'S LAST-MINUTE INTERVENTION

COMMONS TOLD OF NEW PLAN FOR EUROPE'S PEACE

Both Houses of Parliament were surprised last night after hours of anxious waiting to hear that there is still a possibility that war may be averted.

Signor Mussolini has intervened and, while using his influence to deter Herr Hitler from carrying out his present drastic plans, he proposes that an international conference be called to settle the points of difference at present disputed.

After the House of Commons met, the Premier's statement, it was announced, would not be made till later. Finally, late in the evening, Lord Halifax in the House of Lord and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons made simultaneous and identical speeches.

A further meeting of the House is called for noon to-day when an announcement will be made.

In Berlin the British and French Ambassadors handed the British and French *demarches* to the German Foreign Office, and were told that the letters would be given to Herr Hitler; while it was generally believed that a written reply to them was to be expected during the course of the afternoon, to be immediately telegraphed to London. That reply had not been received in Paris or London up to 1.30 a.m., Hongkong time.

While Germany has declared that because she has not declared war therefore no state of war exists, the Polish Ambassador in Berlin has left the city, and European countries generally are mobilising and taking every step necessary as in time of war. Britain and France are fully prepared, and France now has six and a half million men under arms, while Paris is typical of every city throughout the country—with almost every vehicle being used to transport troops or officers to railheads or families to the relative safety of the countryside.

In London everything is ready for war and a complete blackout was staged on Friday night as a precautionary measure.

Other precautionary measures have been taken to cover practically every contingency, such measures ranging from the evacuation of 400,000 schoolchildren from the city and the passing of bills giving the Government immense power to conscript manpower and control over huge war funds, to the killing of dangerous reptiles in the London Zoological Gardens to ensure that during an air raid they would not escape and become a menace to the population.

Peace Proposals

London, Sept. 3.

After hours of anxious strain, during which no information regarding Hitler's reply to the British and French ultimatums was forthcoming, it was dramatically announced in both Houses that Mussolini had intervened and is seeking to persuade Hitler to withdraw his troops from Poland.

Lord Halifax stated that France and Britain were holding a consultation as to the time limit to be fixed.

No indications of Hitler's mind on the matter has been forthcoming, beyond the long delay in replying to the ultimatums.

Lord Halifax rose in the House of Lords at 7.40 p.m. to make his long-awaited statement on the international situation. He started by saying that no reply had been received to the warning message given Hitler. It was possible, he said, that the delay was due to proposals by Italy that hostilities cease and an international conference be held between Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland.

The British Government appreciated this offer, but it was not possible to confer while Poland was being invaded and her towns bombed, and when Danzig had been taken by force.

Britain was bound to act unless German troops were withdrawn from Poland, and Britain was in communication with France on the question as to whether a limit of time is necessary for German withdrawals.

"If Germany agreed to withdraw, we are willing to consider the position the same as before. The way is open for discussion between Germany and Poland, on the understanding that any settlement would safeguard Poland's vital interests and had an international guarantee. If Germany and Poland wished other powers to join in a conference, Britain would agree," he said.

"We could not recognise the seizure of Danzig or the effect given it by the Reich, because the final step of the one-sided repudiation of international instruments and the status of Danzig could be modified only by negotiations."

Later Mr. Chamberlain made an identical statement in the House of Commons.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood said there was a growing feeling in all quarters that the incessant strain would have to end soon, and the sooner the better. "If we march," he said, "I hope we march in complete unity and with France."

He had been much disturbed by the German act of aggression, he said.

Mr. Greenwood referred to the Anglo-Polish Agreement as one of the most important of modern times, and said that its application should be automatic. There might be reasons why there had been no instant action, and the delay might be justified, but there was anxiety on both sides of the House.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Greenwood, said he shared his disgust at the manoeuvres which were going on. The Government was in a difficult situation, but he was certain he would be able to make a statement to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until noon on Surday.—*Reuter.*

Conflicting Opinions

London, Sept. 1.

The Cabinet is scheduled to consider any German communication this morning prior to the session of Parliament.

There are conflicting opinions as to whether the Government will attempt to make further communication with Germany.

The *Daily Mail* diplomatic correspondent predicts that in the event of the Cabinet being confronted with a negative rejection, it will send a flat ultimatum to Germany. Other morning newspapers consider Friday's communication as an ultimatum, although it contained no time limit.

The *Exchange Telegraph* says that Mr. Chamberlain will advise the House of Commons this afternoon whether any German reply has been received to the "ultimatum."

Headlines in the morning newspapers reflects the country's conviction that war is almost inevitable. The *Daily Mail* said, "Great Britain gives Germany the last warning." The *Express* says, "Either stop the hostilities and withdraw the troops from Poland or we will go to war. Great Britain gives the last warning." The *Mirror* says, "Great Britain sends her ultimatum: Germany fights alone."—*United Press.*

LABOUR PARTY'S SUPPORT

London, Sept. 2.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has issued a proclamation supporting the Government in its resistance to aggression on the part of Hitler.

The proclamation says that a state has been reached in the development of Europe in which war has been chosen as the deliberate instrument of national policy. It is impossible, it states, that Labour can acquiesce in conquests by force.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Downing Street Activity

London, Sept. 2.

Downing Street began another day of ceaseless activity and again large crowds assembled patiently awaiting the comings and goings of Ministers.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Opposition, were early callers at No. 10 Downing Street, and shortly after 11 a.m. Lord Halifax walked over from the Foreign Office.—*Reuter.*

Premier's Statement Postponed

London, Sept. 2.

When the House of Commons met this afternoon, Sir John Simon, in response to a question by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, said that Mr. Chamberlain himself would make a statement on the international situation later in the day.

Sir John added that it would be necessary for the House to sit to-morrow and the meeting would begin at noon. They would consider financial resolutions relating to national service, personal injuries, pensions and national health insurance.—*Reuter.*

Procedure Debated

London, Sept. 2.

Political observers are divided as to whether Britain will send a definite ultimatum to Germany or consider last night's demarche sufficient warning.

Some are of the opinion that in the event of Herr Hitler replying in the negative to the British demand, the Cabinet will approve a definite ultimatum at the expiration of which Britain will declare war. Others believe that if Hitler has not replied to the demarche by the time the House of Commons meets at 2.45 p.m. a simultaneous declaration will be made in the House of Commons and the French Chamber to the effect that both are virtually at war with Germany.—*United Press.*

House of Lords Adjourns

London, Sept. 2.

When the House of Lords met, Lord Halifax intimated that he was not at the moment in a position to make a statement on the international situation and the sitting was temporarily suspended until 7 p.m. G.M.T.—*Reuter.*

Cabinet in Session

London, Sept. 2.

The Cabinet met at 2.15 p.m. G.M.T. at No. 10 Downing Street.—*Reuter.*

Parliament on Sunday

London, Sept. 2.

Parliament has been summoned to meet also on Sunday morning.—*Reuter.*

House Adjourns

London, Sept. 2.

The House of Commons adjourned for half an hour.—*Reuter.*

Ultimatum Made

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The British and French Ambassadors Sir Nevile Henderson and M. Coulondre, have visited the German Foreign Office and presented similar *demarches* demanding the immediate withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Both Ambassadors are still in Berlin but are likely to leave to-day.—*United Press.*

Official Comment

Berlin, Sept. 3.

D.N.B. the official German News Agency issued a statement this morning in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons.

The statement boasts that Germany is ready "to wage a ten year war against Britain."

"England's policy in recent months leaves no doubt but that she does not shrink from the consequences of a European confingration," the statement adds.—*United Press.*

No Reply Received

London, Sept. 2.

A diplomatic correspondent understands that no reply had been received to Sir Neville Henderson's communication yesterday, up to 11 o'clock this morning.—*Reuter.*

Demarches Presented

London, Sept. 2.

The French Ambassador in Berlin saw Herr von Ribbentrop at 10 o'clock last night to deliver the French Government's communication regarding the cessation of hostilities.

Herr von Ribbentrop denied that Germany was guilty of aggression and said that he will report the French demarche to Hitler.

Sir Nevile Henderson received a reply.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Reply Expected

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The British and French Ambassadors, who had made a demarche last evening with the Reich Government in accordance with the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, will receive in the course of to-day the reply to that demarche in the form of a letter, it is learned from well-informed quarters.—*Trans-Ocean.*

SHANGHAI MEETING

"National" Movement Elects Presidium

Chungking, Sept. 1.

It is now learned that during Wang Ching-wei's "National Congress" in Shanghai, the five members of the presidium were Wang Ching-wei himself, Chow Fu-hai, Chu Min-yi, Yang Kwei-yi, and Chiao Yin.—*Central News.*

Shanghai Loyalty

Chungking, Sept. 2.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has received a telegram from the Federation of Public Organisations in Shanghai reaffirming their unwavering support to the National Government.

The dispatch bitterly denounces Wang Ching-wei and his underlings, declaring that whatever they do or say will never swerve the grim determination of the people in Shanghai in support of the present resistance.—*Central News.*

Journalists Celebrate

Kunming, Sept. 2.

Journalists' Day was observed at a meeting here yesterday, when it was decided to send telegrams to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Lung Yun and the Yunnan troops at the front conveying respects to them and to issue a message denouncing Wang Ching-wei, the expelled Kuomintang leader, for his conspiracy against the State.—*Central News.*

Papers Suspended

Chungking, Sept. 2.

The *Eastern Times*, a Chinese daily in Shanghai, suspended publication yesterday, states a Shanghai dispatch.

The *International Evening Post*, a Chinese paper there financed by Wang Ching-wei, also suspended publication on Thursday.—*Central News.*

Hongkong Men Meet

More than 100 Chinese newspapermen in Hongkong celebrated Journalists' Day on Friday at a dinner party at the St. Francis Hotel.

Among those present were Mr. Chang I-lin, former chief secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai and now member of the People's Political Council, and a representative of General Wu Te-chen.

Resolutions passed included the despatch of a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying him respects, and of a circular telegram denouncing the Chinese newspapers and newspapermen working for the Japanese.—*Central News.*

Loyalty Of Kiangsi

Kian, Kiangsi, Sept. 2.

A mass meeting was held yesterday at Kian in denounce Wang Ching-wei for his subversive activities. The meeting decided to send a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying respects for his leadership in the war of resistance and to issue a circular telegram denouncing Wang Ching-wei.

After the meeting, a lantern parade was held.

Similar mass meetings were held simultaneously in various Kiangsi districts.—*Central News.*

Slovakian Protest

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (Reuter Bulletin).—The Slovak Minister at Warsaw has protested against the German occupation of Slovakia.

"In the name of the Slovak people," he said, "I protest against the brutal disarming of the Slovak army, the occupation the Slovak army, the occupause of Slovakia a base for warlike action against Poland.

"The Slovak Government and people will never associate themselves with the Third Reich. The Slovak people will work to regain their freedom and decide their own destiny."

Flood Rises Again

Waters Reach Almost Pre-typhoon Level

Chungking, Sept. 2.

The flood in Tientsin which dropped about five inches in the last few days, registered a rise of half an inch yesterday, according to a Tientsin message.

Thousands of able-bodied Chinese male refugees have been recruited by the Manchuria Labour Association and are being sent to Manchuria to work in mines.—*Central News.*

Germans Grow Nervous

Tientsin, Sept. 2.

With the commencement of hostilities in Europe, the Germans have voluntarily ceased flying the swastika flag.—*United Press.*

Flood Waters Return

Tientsin, Sept. 1.

With the passing of the typhoon the flood waters have returned almost to their old level, forcing the American Consulate to move its offices to the Leopold Building, the highest building in town.—*United Press.*

Rescue Ship Sent

The s.s. Kaiping of the Kailan Mining Administration has been ordered from Shanghai to proceed to Tientsin to evacuate refugees from the flood-ridden northern city, the *North-China Daily News* reports. Instructions were for the vessel to remain at Taku Bar if the Haiho had silted up so much as to prevent navigation.

Originally the K.M.A. ship was scheduled to sail from Shanghai for Chinwangtao. Quite a number of persons, vacationists bound for Peitaho, had booked passage on the Kaiping from Shanghai, but these booking were all cancelled.

Although no particulars were received it is safe to presume that the reason for the sudden change in schedule was to evacuate women and children, endangered by rising waters, from Tientsin. The Kaiping was chosen because she is so constructed that she can navigate in shallow water and therefore might be able to proceed right upriver to the stricken city.

Editor Mourned

Chungking, Sept. 2.

The Central Publicity Department has telegraphed the family of Mr. Chu Haing-kung, editor of the *Ta Mei Wan Pao* in Shanghai, who was assassinated by pro-Wang Chin-wei terrorists on August 30, conveying its deep felt condolences.

The Central Publicity Department has also remitted a sum of $1,000 for funeral expenses of Mr. Chu, who died poor.

Mr. Chu, it is revealed, was neither a member of the Kuomintang nor a Communist. Since his death, his family has received many large and small donations, ranging from $500 to $1, from his admirers, for the upkeep of his children.—*Central News.*

CHINA TARIFF RATES

Reduced to One Third For Duration of the War

Chungking, Sept. 2.

Dr. H. H. Kung has announced that the import duty rates on "all articles of which the import into China is permitted by the terms of the import regulations of July 1, 1939," are reduced generally to one third of the present tariff.

It is said that the reductions are made in order that "imports of goods essential for the livelihood of the Chinese people may be available."

The rate will be effective for the duration of hostilities.—*United Press.*

AIR RAIDS ON POLAND ALMOST CONTINUOUS

Fragmentary reports of the German attack on Poland indicate that the invaders carried out bombing over all the principal cities and military objectives and their *communiques* claim that progress has been made on the three fronts east, west and south of the Corridor.

Gdynia, Poland's only port, has been bombed and bombarded while Warsaw, the capital, has been raided repeatedly with unassessed damage and casualties.

The Poles have charged the Germans with indiscrimate air attacks on civilians and open towns. This charge has been refuted by the German Army. All parties have expressed agreement with President Roosevelt's plea that such warfare will be avoided provided observance is reciprocal.

It is also charged against the Germans that they have used poison gas and incendiary bombs. The Reich Army reports pays tribute to the enthusiasm of its air arm and says its planes dominated aerial combat.

On the Polish side it is claimed that the German attacks have been repelled and the defence lines have been maintained. The morale of the population is good. Reports that the Poles had invaded German Upper Silesia are denied by Warsaw.

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The headquarters of the German armed forces made the following announcement on Friday afternoon: "In course of German operations from bases in Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia the expected initial successes on all fronts were obtained.

"Troops advancing across the mountains from south reached the line Neumark-Sucha. The river of Olsa was crossed near Teschen to the south of Machrisch-Ostrau.

"South of the industrial area our troops are advancing along the line parallel with Kattowitz while the troops from Silesia are advancing north of Czenstochau in the direction of that town.

"In the Corridor our troops are approaching the river Brahe and have reached the river Netze at Nakel. Fighting is going on in the immediate neighbourhood of Graudenz. Forces from East Prussia are engaged in a struggle far within Polish territory.

"The German air force undertook a number of vigorous actions on Friday in course of which the military installations on numerous Polish aerodromes including those at Rahmel, Putzig, Grudenz, Posen, Plock, Lodz, Tomaszow, Radom, Ruda, Kattowitz, Cracow, Lemberg, Brest and Terespol were attacked and destroyed."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Advance on All Fronts

Berlin, Sept. 2.

An official *communique* issued at noon to-day declares that the German forces continue to advance on all fronts.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Effective Resistance

Paris, Sept. 2.

The Polish *Trans-Continental* has received a report from Warsaw through London that the German army resumed the attack at dawn to-day. They were in the same general positions as on Friday. The Polish army was resisting effectively.—*United Press.*

Germans Capture Towns

Berlin, Sept. 2.

An army *communique* states that German troops have occupied Teschen, also Klobuck, north-west of Czechtochovy, Wieruszow, east of Kenten, and Schilberg.—*United Press.*

German Troops Held Up

London, Sept. 2.

The correspondent at Warsaw authoritatively confirms that fighting is confined to the border without extension so far.

Large Polish units are carrying out a heavy push in Silesia next to the south-east corner of East Prussia. The weakest are in the Corridor.

Gdynia was bombed practically all day. The casualties which have not been estimated are said to be heavy.—*United Press.*

Official News Issued

London, Sept. 2.

According to the official Polish News Agency, seven German tanks have been destroyed and a large number of prisoners taken.

Three attacks in the Danzig region were repulsed by the Polish troops.

Sixteen German planes have been shot down and two Polish planes lost.

The general offensive from East Prussia has been repulsed and the Poles are holding their positions everywhere.

Up to this morning 94 German raids were carried out in various parts of the country. As a result of these raids a number have been terribly wounded, the civilian victims being large.

In the first air raid on Warsaw 41 German planes took part. They met accurate and intensive anti-aircraft fire. One low-flying bomber dived down and dropped a number of high explosive or incendiary bombs. Another bomber was shot down in flames and its four inmates made prisoners.

Polish refugees from Danzig are to form a Danzig brigade to fight the Nazis. Polish refugee committees have been set up at four different centres.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Official Reports

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

A *communique* states that three attacks in Westerplatte near Danzig were repulsed.

An evacuation train near Kutnam was machine-gunned and bombed.

The Catholic Church at Gröhne, 150 miles north-east of Warsaw, as well as the Russian Church, were damaged in a severe air action.

Gdynia and 17 other towns besides Warsaw were bombed.

Sixteen German planes were shot down and two Polish planes were lost.

The bearing of the Warsaw civilians during the first trying day has been exemplary and resolute calm prevailed during the raids.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland according to a *Havas* agency message.—*Reuter.*

Two Mass Attacks

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

The main German attack was launched from East Prussia between Zinldowa and Wojnitze.

German planes attacked in two waves. The first bombed Kursk, Gdynia, Thorn, Bialystock, Grodno, Dihive and Bydgoszoz, and the second bombed Warsaw, Cracow, Katowice and Czenstowice.—*Reuter.*

Air Battles Over Warsaw

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

The city was treated to the first air spectacle at 5 p.m. yesterday when three twin-motored planes from a larger formation which carried out the day's fourth raid, scudded below the clouds in a perfect wide movement over the centre of the city.

Bursts of shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns showed up black against the white clouds. Two pursuit planes frantically followed and, overtaking one of the raiders, began to fire against the bombers as the group disappeared in the mist.

Sirens screeched and anti-aircraft guns fired when the day's seventh alarm was given. The Polish fighters roared across the city in a westward direction in order to give battle to the invaders. The anti-aircraft fire was excellent.—*United Press.*

Many Civilians Killed

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.

A Polish Telegraph Agency message from Warsaw reports that till this morning there has been about 94 air raids on Polish towns and villages.

One hundred and thirty persons have been killed, of which only 12 were soldiers, the rest being mostly women and children. A large number has been seriously wounded.

The Agency adds that the hospital at Weilun was heavily bombed, causing big fires.—*Reuter.*

Germany Declares Intentions

Berlin, Sept. 2.

It is announced in Berlin that Germany has not declared war, and therefore the present situation does not constitute a state of war.

There is no intention to bring about a complete change in Poland. Germany merely wishes to "rectify the eastern frontier."—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Evacuation Train Bombed

London, Sept. 3.

The Polish Embassy in London in a statement allege that a train evacuating women and children from Warsaw this morning was bombed by German planes near Kutno, 60 miles west of Warsaw, resulting in many killed and wounded.

At dawn to-day the Germans bombed Puch, in the Bay of Danzig, then the Cities of Radon, Modlin, Pultusk, Kobryn, Warsaw and Deracow. The raids extended to many cities in Central Poland and there were many civilian victims.

A *communique* issued states that German armed forces began hostilities a few hours after the Polish Ambassador informed the German Government of the Polish Government's attitude of goodwill towards the efforts of the British Government aiming at the maintenance of peace, and adds that this aggression is unparallelled in its brutality and will meet with the firm will of the whole Polish nation, which will defend its liberty, rights and honour to the end.—*Reuter.*

NAVY JOINS BATTLE

Berlin, Sept. 2.

A German *communique* states: Part of the German naval forces have taken up positions at the entrance to the bay of Danzig to protect the Baltic Sea.

The training ship Schleswig Holstein which is at Neufahrwasser at the entrance to the port of Danzig opened fire on the Westerplatte occupied by the Poles while the naval port at Gdynia was bombed by the air force."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Naval Bombardment

Helsinki, Sept. 2.

According to unconfirmed reports, the German fleet is bombarding Gdynia.—*Reuter.*

Poles Not Over Germany

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

The authorities say that the Poles have not yet bombed the German side of the frontier.

Military reports state that the Poles repulsed the Germans at one point in Mlawa and Teschen.

It is reported that the Polish attacks in Danzig, where the Heimwehr troops entrenched themselves three days ago, have progressed considerably and it is still unconfirmed whether the positions have been occupied.

It is stated that Gdynia harbour suffered serious damage in the afternoon raid.

Some 60 to 70 people were killed by the bombing of Luou.—*United Press.*

Railway Station Escapes

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The Official German News Agency to-day stated that the railway station at Beuthan was bombarded by Polish artillery at 11.30 a.m.

The statement said five or six shots of 75 millimetre calibre detonated in a clump of trees without causing damage.

It was announced that a Polish airplane unloaded six bombs on a workers' settlement in Hohenlindener Strasse in the suburbs of Preiskretcham.

Some damage was done to unimportant property.—*United Press.*

Categorical Denials

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The spokesman of the Polish Embassy issued a categorical denial of the Press reports that Poles invaded German territory.—*Domei.*

CIVILIANS BOMBED

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

An official *communique* has been issued charging that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge to spare civilians.

German planes yesterday bombed Warsaw, Radom, Pultusk, Kobryn, Modlin and Cracow.

Many civilians have been killed, including women and children aboard evacuation trains.—*United Press.*

Germans Refute Charges

Berlin, Sept. 2.

An official statement challenges Polish charges that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge not to bomb open towns and civilians and asserts that an official investigation has proved the Polish charges to be untrue.—*United Press.*

Warning to Poland

Berlin, Sept. 2.

On the instructions of the Reich Foreign Minister, Herr von Ribbentrop, a Note was delivered to the Polish Embassy in Berlin to-day informing the latter that the German Air Force has been ordered to limit their fighting activities to military objectives.

The Polish Embassy was informed at the same time that it was a self-understood condition to the maintenance of that order that the Polish Air Force will observe the same rule. Should this not be the case, drastic retaliation would be applied by Germany.—*Trans-Ocean.*

DEATH OF JAPANESE PRESSMAN

President Of The Domei Agency

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

One of the most prominent figures in modern journalism in Japan has been removed with the death to-day of Yukichi Iwanaga, President of *Domei* News Agency, who became a member of the House of Peers last year. He died at Karuizawa at 9.17 a.m. from heart failure.

The late Mr. Iwanaga was 56 years of age. He was the fourth son of the late Baron Sensai Nagayo and was related to several great Japanese families, notably the Matsukatas. He was a very close friend to Prince Konoye, President of the Privy Council, who formerly was Prime Minister. Prince Konoye is known to have consulted him unofficially on many occasions and to have laid great store on his advice.

Educated at the Kyoto Imperial University, Mr. Iwanaga started his career with the South Manchurian Railway and later turned to journalism. He was very popular with foreign newspapermen in the Japanese capital and took great pride in regarding himself as "Father of the *Domei* family" as he was called by the correspondents at the headquarters in the *Domei* Building in Tokyo.—*Reuter.*

Amalgamation Recalled

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Japan to-day lost the founder of the national news agency in the death of Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga.

Mr. Iwanaga started his career as a staff-member of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Later he joined the service of the Board of Government Railways, the predecessor of the Railway Ministry. He was promoted to the Chief Secretariat of the Board of Railways in 1917.

He resigned from the Government office in 1918 and toured Europe and America. In 1923, he established the *Kokusai* News Agency which later developed into the *Shimbun Rengo*, or *Associated Press of Japan.*

In 1936, when the *Shimbun Rengo* was amalgamated with the *Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha* (Japan Telegraph News Agency) and the only national news agency of Japan, *Domei, Tsushin Sha*, was founded, Mr. Iwanaga was elected President.

Conflicting Claims Of Successes Made By Both Warsaw And Berlin

STUBBORN POLISH RESISTANCE AS BATTLES INCREASE IN INTENSITY

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—An official Polish telegram received in London states that fighting of a serious character continues on the whole length of the front.

It has been especially severe near Chojnice and Mwlawa, west and east of the Corridor, and also around Weilun, 120 miles south-east of Warsaw and at Teschen in the region of Silesia.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

A further statement issued by the Polish Embassy says that the Poles are holding their positions tenaciously.

The most serious threat, the message added, lies in the concentration of the main mass of the German air force against Poland.

Not only lines of communication and military objectives, but certain towns and villages are being bombed continuously and indiscriminately, although they are of no military importance whatever.

Break Through Frustrated

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Polish Ambassador in Paris says:

"Germany's Army tried unsuccessfully this morning to break the Polish defenses and were repulsed everywhere.

Two German attempts to air bomb Warsaw this morning were repulsed. The German bombers were unable to reach Warsaw and unloaded their bombs on the suburbs before they were driven off."

Polish Heroes

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The "Exchange Telegraph" reports from Zurich: "A Warsaw short wave radio station broadcasting an official statement saying that the Poles have beaten back four German attacks on the Westerplatte sandspit at the entrance to Danzig Harbour."

The announcement quoted General Smygly-Rydz as saying: "Armies of Poland! Salute the heroic garrison of Westerplatte! Poland expects that they will hold the fort to the last".

German Successes Claimed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (UP).—It has been officially announced here that the German troops have entered Pless and have captured the town of Wielun.

In the Polish Corridor, German troops from Pomerania have reached the River Vistula, at a point southwest of Graudenz.

It was also announced that a number of airdromes have been bombed near the towns of Gdynia, Cracow, Lodz, Radom, Bestlitovsk, Terapol, Luck, Posen, Lavitza and Warsaw. Grounded airplanes were destroyed.

Slovaks Fighting

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 2 (UP).—It is officially reported that Slovak troops have occupied all 26 villages in the Javorina section of the frontier which Poland seized in 1920. The Slovaks issued a proclamation: "We must fight with Germany to liberate the Slovaks in Poland."

The Department of the Interior has ordered blackouts throughout the country and has prohibited all flying, except German and Slovak military planes.

It has banned the sale of canned or smoked meat and cocoa, and closed all frontier schools. Legations had been established at Belgrade and Bucharest.

Sano Mach, Chief of the Hlinka Guards, proclaimed Sunday a holiday, celebrating the return of Javorina to Slovakia. Great Britain and France have closed their Consulates.

Bridge Destroyed

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The bridge linking Oderberg (which is in the area of Czecho-Slovakia taken over by Poland) with Ratibor in Germany has been blown up, according to a German news agency.

The message adds that the Germans have constucted a temporary bridge and have entered Oderberg.

France Hears Messages From Lebrun & Daladier

"GERMANY HAS BRUTALLY ATTACKED POLAND"

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The Senate met this afternoon to hear the message of Mr. Lebrun President of the Republic, and a ministerial declaration identical with that of M. Daladier's in the Chamber.

After a brief suspension the Senate unanimously voted the Credits Bill, already approved by the Chamber.

M. Daladier, speaking this time in the Senate, declared that France will continue her efforts for peace, on condition that Poland's frontiers were restored in their integrity, but she will not permit a hegemony over Europe.

Daladier's Speech

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UP).—The tremendous warmth of M. Daladier's reception both before and after his speech, show that the unanimity of the Chamber is behind the Premier, particularly when aid is required against the Reichwehrs attack and the "new move towards Hitlerian domination of Europe."

M. Lebrun transmitted a message to the Chamber through M. Daladier, "Germany has brutally attacked Poland, causing a state of war which nothing justifies. France and England did everything humanely possible to prevent this, but it was in vain. The worst possibilities threaten unless the men holding peace or war in their hands at this hour, listen to the voice of universal confidence which is addressing them." He saluted the French armed forces as an "expression of unanimous confidence of the nation."

Will Enforce Commitments

M. Daladier's speech reviewed all the diplomatic moves and told the nature of the demarches wherein they said that Great Britain and France would unhestitantly enforce their committments unless Germany suspends operations promptly.

He said that not only French honour but her vital interests were at stake if she did not fulfil her pledges. She would be hated and discredited throughout the world and would later find herself alone to face the most terrible attacks.

"Our duty is to do away with all violences, for good. France accepts the supreme sacrifice if necessary. This is the first time that so many spiritual peaceful forces in the world have come forth to save peace," he declared.

"It Is A Lie"

With references to President Roosevelt's message, he acclaimed the action. Referring to the German radio statement that the Poles had already refused the German terms, he said: "It is a lie, Poland never received those propositions." He said that Herr von Ribbentrop never communicated the proposals to the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, claiming that M. Lipski was not a plenipotentiary.

Even the Communists joined in the applause when M. Daladier had finished. Later, M. Herriot, responding to questions by the press, said that Parliament's action concluded with the voting of credits, which, he said, could be declared by a simple decree of the President of the Republic.

Renders Homage

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—In the Chamber, the Premier, M. Daladier, reviewed last minute diplomatic efforts to avert hostilities.

He said, "I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Poland is the victim of aggression and is assured of help of nations of free men. If fighting is stopped and the aggressor regains his frontiers, if free negotiation could take place, the French Government would attempt to facilitate it.

"For several days peace has been menaced by the arbitrary demands of Germany. All peaceful means have been utilised in order to save the peace of the world. Germany has reduced them to naught."

The Chamber was unanimous in approving the views of the Government, even the Communists cheering M. Daladier.

The proceedings opened with a speech from M. Herlot and the whole house rose to its feet at his reference to fraternal solidarity with Poland.

Domination Of World

The deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier, who went on: "Time presses. Britain will not stand by at the destruction of a friendly people. Aggression against Poland is a new enterprise of violence against Britain and France; it is not a question of a German-Polish conflict, it is a question of a new attempt by Hitler's dictatorship at domination of the world."

M. Daladier recalled the march into Vienna and the fate of Czecho-Slovakia, adding, "With Hitler it is deeds not words that count. Britain and France do not repudiate their signature."

The Chamber voted war credits without debate.

M. Daladier continued: "A France which would allow this aggression to be carried out would soon be scorned, isolated and discredited. She would be helpless before long and delivered over to the most formidable of onslaughts.

"What would the guarantee given to Alsace and Lorraine be worth if the present aggression were to be tolerated? After repudiation of guarantees given to Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, the aggressors would turn against France.

We Have No Hate

"We have no hate for any people in the world and if we shirked our duty it would be only a precarious peace. We should be no more than wretched people, reduced to defeat and servitude."

The British and French Ambassadors yesterday made a *demarche* to the German Government, continued M. Daladier, who read a communication handed to Herr von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, by the French Ambassador, and which was on parallel lines to that read by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday.

Credits Bill Passed

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Chamber, after M. Daladier had spoken, adjourned to enable the Finance Committee to examine the Government's Bill providing for the opening of war credits. Then the deputies re-asembled and passed the Bill unanimously, after which the Chamber adjourned. No date has been fixed for the next meeting.

Diplomatic Activity

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter).A sudden burst of diplomatic activity followed the adjournment of the French Chamber to-day.

Just before the Cabinet met, presided over by M. Daladier, the British and Polish Ambassadors were received by M. Bonnet.

About half an hour later, while the Cabinet was in progress, the Polish Ambassador went to the Ministry of War where he had a talk with the Director in M. Daladier's office.

President Lebrun in a statement to-day declared:

"The voice of the heads of their governments has been added to that of the highest moral and political authorities in the world in an appeal to men who hold in their hands war or peace, to reflect before letting loose this abominable scourge.

"It is in vain, and unless they are willing even at this hour to hear the voice of universal conscience raising itself towards them, the worst possibilities are at hand.

"The union of the citizens has again been spontaneously realised. Firmness of spirit, discipline and hope animate them to their very depths. They understand that even beyond the fate of the Motherland, the liberty of the world and the future of civilisation is at stake."

Commons Agitated

PREMIER INSISTS—NO WEAKENING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, and Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day said Britain is consulting France regarding a second ultimatum to Germany to withdraw her troops from Germany.

In their five minute speeches both statesmen revealed that Mussolini is taking a leading part in eleventh hour attemps to save a general European war.

They said Mussolini has proposed that hostilities should cease and that a Five-Power Conference should be called to discuss the situation.

"I Should Be Horrified"

Replying to a protest from Mr. Arthur Greenwood against the delay in aiding Poland, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I should be horrified if the House thought for one moment that my statement betrayed the slightest weakening in either the British or French governments' attitude which they have already taken."

He said it was difficult for Britain to synchronise their action with their allies by telephone.

"I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression occurred 36 hours ago," said Mr. Greenwood. "The moment it took place one of the most important treaties in modern times automatically came into operation. There may be reasons why instant action was not taken."

Sir Archibald Sinclair added that Parliament would not tolerate any delay in gulfilling Britain's obligations.

Greatest Concern

"Any delay may have been justified, "Mr. Greenwood persisted. "But many of us view with the greatest concern the fact that hours went by and then to-day came the news that the bombing operation had been intensified. I wonder how long we are prepared to vacillate at a time when Britain, all that Britain stands for, and human civilisation are in peril."

Greenwood Perturbed

London, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting Leader of the Opposition, said that he was perturbed by the Premier's statement.

He would have preferred it if the Premier had been able to say definitely to-night whether it was peace or war.

"At the moment we look like weakening. The dictatorships know that we are beaten."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, said that Parliament would not tolerate delay in the fulfilment of honourable engagements.

Consideration of the Conference proposal had caused no delay in the German advance.

"Parliament," he said, "feels that a reply must be demanded unless the advance is promptly stopped."

The Premier replying, said that he distrusted manoeuvres of this kind. The Government was in a somewhat difficult position. He supposed that there must be difficulty with allies having to communicate with one another by telephone to synchronise their actions as quickly as those in the same room.

He would have been very glad if it had been possible to say now that the French and ourselves agreed to make the shortest possible time limit, when action should be taken by both.

Waiting For French Reply

"It is very possible," he said, "that we may receive a reply from the French Government in the course of the next few hours."

He felt certain that he could make a definite statement to the House tomorrow. He was the last man to neglect every serious opportunity of avoiding a great catastrophe of war, even at the last moment, but he confessed that in the present case he would have to be convinced of good faith on either side in any action they undertook before he could regard the proposition that had been made as one which could expect a reasonable chance of successful issue.

"I anticipate," he said, "only one answer that I can give the House. I hope myself that the issue will be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, so that we may know where we are. I trust that the House realises the position I have tried to put. Will you believe me that I speak in complete good faith, and will not prolong the discussion which might make our position more embarrassing than it is."

ROOSEVELT AWAITS

Invocation Of Neutrality Act

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Well informed White House sources state that President Roosevelt will refuse to issue any proclamation or to re-convene Congress for the purpose of revising the neutrality Act in the event of a general European war.

One White House source, when questioned as to whether or not it would be obligatory for the President to invoke the neutrality Act if France and Great Britain decree that a state of war exists, rather than "declare war" on Germany, pointed out that the undeclared Sino-Japanese warfare has been progressing for two years but the President has not invoked the Neutrality Act.

There is a possibility that President Roosevelt will clarify his intentions concerning the re-convening of Congress and the matter of embargoes in his nation-wide radio address at 9 p.m., E.S.T., Sunday, (9 a.m. to-morrow HK.T.) which will be carried to the whole world by short-wave stations.

Roosevelt Broadcast

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt is awaiting the outcome of the Anglo-French ultimatum before writing his neutrality message, which will be broadcast to-morrow.

Won't Be Rushed

WASHINGTON Sept. 3 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt stated to-day: "I will not be catapulted or rushed into a decision on neutrality," according to the White House secretary.

"Many and deep questions are involved" the secretary added.

Close Contact

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt kept in very close contact with European developments to-day, working without formal appointments State Department and defense officials have an open door to his office.

Escorted By Gestapo

League Commissioner's Unenviable Experience

KAUNA, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Dr. Burckhardt, the League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig, has arrived. He told "Reuter" that Herr Foerster and the President of the Danzig Senate, Herr Greiser, had informed him that his duties in the Free City of Danzig had finished.

They added that he must therefore leave his offices within two hours, so that the Swastika flag could be hoisted.

Accompanied by two members of the Gestapo, Dr. Burckhardt left Danzig at 9.30 a.m., leaving behind his furniture and library.

"Kill The Dog"

When entering his car he heard cries from people in the crowd, "Kill the dog," but he was not alarmed.

Dr. Burckhardt is staying here at present, but it is reported that he is *en route* for London via Riga.

IN WIRELESS CALL

The following vessels were in communication with Hongkong up to 6 p.m. yesterday.

Kutsang, Hiram, Zinzan Maru, Shunchih, Tasmania, Yangtse, President Pierce, Norviken, Canton Maru, Anna Maersk, Lessang.

SUMBARINES' VOYAGE

Honolulu, Aug. 27.

Two of the United States Navy's crack submarines, the Cachalot and Cuttlefish, will leave Honolulu on September 2 on a 2,276-mile voyage to Pago-pago, Navy headquarters here announced to-day. The voyage will be one of the longest trips ever taken by submarines in Pacific waters.

The Cachalot will be under the command of Lieut. W. N. Christensen, while Lieut. E. G. Peterson will command the Cuttlefish.—*United Press.*

GERMANY CONSCRIPTS GIRLS AGED 20 TO 30

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Reich Labour Corps Leader, Herr Hierl to-day announced that in view of the present conditions, all German girls between the ages of 17 and 25 who had not yet been detailed for special duty, will be enlisted for service with the German Women Labour Corps.

In addition all women between 20 and 30 are called upon to hold themselves in readiness to be at the disposal of the State.

Soviet Attack On Britain

"Concealed Truth Of Dishonest Motives"

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—While publishing without comment the news of an outbreak of Polish-German hostilities, the Soviet press continues to reassure the public that Russia will not be involved.

"Germany understands as well as Russia that a conflict between them would simply play into the hands of their enemies," says "Pravda."

The paper bitterly attacks Britain and France, echoing the charge made by the Foreign Commissar, M. Molotoff, that war mongers "concealed the truth of their dishonest motives, which camouflaged their preparations for war against the Soviet Union."

The paper emphasises the Soviet Union's determination to pursue an independent policy and her refusal to be manipulated in the interests of either side.

U.S. TWO UP IN THE DAVIS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The United States made a great start in their Davis Cup challenge round tie with Australia here to-day, when W. L. Riggs ran John Bromwich almost to a standstill in the opening match of the series, to win 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Bromwich won only seven points in the second set, and in the final set Riggs concentrated on a net attack and won after being four games down.

The United States virtually made certain of retaining the Cup when, in the second singles of the day, Frankie Parker defeated Adrian Quist after a five set match. Parker won 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

Parker was never extended, despite the score.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

THE MONUMENTS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT TREASURED BY ALL CIVILISED COUNTRIES," THE APPEAL READS.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—If German troops are still on Polish soil at the expiration of the time limit, Britain and France will fulfil their pledges and go to war.

Mr. Chamberlain has prepared a statement to this effect, and explaining Britain's position. He will read it to the House of Commons at noon (7 p.m. H.K.T.).

An urgent consultation has been held in No. 10 Downing Street. The conferees included Cabinet Ministers, the heads of Defence Departments, leaders of the Government Opposition and foreign diplomats.

All the Cabinet ministers have placed their porfolios at the disposal of the Prime Minister for the formation of a War Cabinet.

It has been learned that the Polish Ambassador left a message at No. 10 Downing Street, describing to-day's fighting.

He added to his note that every hour counts for Poland.

The King held a session of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day to deal with the emergency legislation.

London's Inky Blackness

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The British Cabinet met in an Extraordinary Session at 11.30 o'clock last night and adjourned at 12.10 a.m.

It has been reliably stated that this session approved the ultimatum to Germany, demanding the cessation of firing and the withdrawal of troops from Poland by noon on Sunday.

After the meeting the Ministers had to grope their way in inky blackness down Downing Street.

Several collided with one another.

The darkness was relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning when a terrific storm broke out.

The French and Polish Ambassadors were among the callers at No. 10 Downing Street.

Little Hope Of Peace

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Britain and France are taking one more chance in an attempt to save peace by sending a second ultimatum to Germany with a definite time limit.

There appears to be but a thin chance of its success, in view of Hitler's failure to answer yesterday's joint demarche.

Italy May Intervene

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—Observers believe that there is a possibility that Italy might fight to aid Germany if Great Britain and France intervene.

Signor Gayda expressed the typical Italian viewpoint when he said, "Italy has done her utmost to avoid war."

It is believed that the Vatican is attempting a last minute effort for a pacific solution.

Swedish Precautions

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Swedish news agency reports that the German Minister in Stockholm has informed the Swedish Government that Germany will fully respect the neutrality and integrity of Sweden.

The Swedish Government replied that its neutrality proclamation applied equally to Germany as to the Powers.

Measures taken to-day by the Swedish Government to restrict traffic, have on the whole met with a ready response from the public, and only on few occasions have the police found it necessary to hold up foreign cars, whose drivers did not possess the special permit.

The Stockholm streets presented a somewhat agitated appearance today, large crowds gathering in front of newspaper offices and news agencies in order to read the latest news.

Decrees have been issued forbidding increase in the prices of provisions and the hoarding of supplies.

It was officially stated that no general mobilisation would be made for the present, and that only a certain number of reservists had been called up.

Humanitarianism

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—A *communique* issued this morning states that the governments of the United Kingdom and France solemnly and publicly affirm their intention, should war be forced upon them to conduct hostilities with a firm desire to spare the civilian population, and to preserve in every way possible the monuments of human acievement which are treasured in all civilised countries.

In this spirit they welcomed with deep satisfaction President Roosevelt's appeal on the subject of air bombing. Some time ago, indeed, they sent explicit instructions to commanders of the armed forces prohibiting the bombardment from the air, seas or land artillery of any except strictly military objectives in the narrowest sense of the word.

As regards the use of naval forces, including submarines, the two governments will abide by the rules of the Submarine Protocal of 1936.

They will only employ aircraft against merchant shipping in conformity of the recognised rules applicable in the exercise of war time belligerent rights by warships.

Won't Use Gas

Finally, the two allied governments reaffirm their intention to abide by the terms of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of poison gas and bacteriological methods of warfare.

An enquiry will be addressed to the German Government whether they are prepared to give an assurance to the same effect.

In the event of the enemy not observing the restrictions imposed on the British and French forces, the two governments reserve the right to take such action as they consider appropriate.

No Statement

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The British Cabinet broke up at 15 minutes past midnight.

No statement will be made until later in the day.

LATE NEWS

Explosion On Dutch Liner

One person, a Dutchman, is dead and another critically injured as the result of an explosion in the boiler room of the K.P.M. liners Ruys in Hongkong harbour last night.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of a considerable quantity of oil. The flames spread with a rapidity which, at one stage, placed the whole ship in jeopardy.

The excellent fire-fighting equipment, together with the ship's fire drill which required continuous watch, was responsible for the fact that the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Mr. Camphuis, fourth Engineer of the vessel, received terrible burns as a result of the explosion, and died shortly after admission to Queen Mary Hospital. The Javanese is in a critical condition.

HEAVY FEE FOR H.K. AIR MAIL

The "Telegraph" understands that, as from 5 p.m. to-morrow, mails carried from Hongkong by Imperial Airways will be surcharged at the rate of $1 per half ounce. This in effect means that the air mail rate will be $1.15 per half ounce to all destinations in the Empire previously covered by the "All Up" scheme.

All letters posted before 5 p.m. to-morrow will be carried at the 15 cent. rate.

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GREAT BRITAIN AT WAR: OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ISSUE LAST WARNING: WAR DECLARATION NEAR

Special To The "Telegraph"

PARIS, SEPT. 2 (UP).—GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE ISSUED A 24-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

THE ULTIMATUM REQUIRES THAT THE REICH REPLY TO THE ORIGINAL ANGLO-FRENCH DEMANDS FOR A WITHDRAWAL FROM POLAND BEFORE NOON, BRITISH SUMMER TIME (7 P.M. TO-DAY HONGKONG TIME).

The French Cabinet, an earlier message said, definitely decided last night to act in conjunction with the British Government in sending a new demarche to Germany, setting Noon B.S.T. as the dead-line for a German reply to the original demarche and withdrawal from Poland.

CABINET RE-CONVENES

The British Cabinet convened again at 11.30 p.m. (6.30 a.m. H.K.T.).

It is announced that the London Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday.

The fortnightly settlements scheduled for September 7 have been postponed to September 21.

Reliable sources in London now disclose the reason why the original Anglo-French demarche, calling for the withdrawal of German troops from Polish soil, did not carry a time limit. It was necessary first, it is claimed, that France ask Parliament authorisation for war credits and approval of the Government's policy.

WORK TOGETHER

Both these steps were taken in the Chamber of Deputies last night without opposition.

The British and French Governments are now in a position to take the last step together.

NEWS FLASHES

EDEN WILL JOIN CABINET

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—It is now reliably stated that Mr. Anthony Eden has been invited to join the Cabinet.

• • •

ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—King Victor Emanuel returned to Rome from San Rossore, near Pisa, and received Signor Mussolini at a Royal parade, Il Duce giving the King a detailed report on the international situation.

• • •

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (UP).—Canada censored all publications and radiocasts under last night's War Measures Act, on the grounds that an "apprehended war exists."

• • •

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The defence force has been called up.

• • •

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The South African Parliament will meet to-day. General Hertzog, Premier, is expected to make a statement on the attitude of the South African Government regarding the event of war.

• • •

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Supplies has made orders for control of essential materials, including iron, steel, wool, jute, silk, rayon, timber, paper and leather. Controllers have been appointed for the various materials.

• • •

LONDON, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Norway, Sweden and Denmark are calling up their troops to-day, to safeguard heir neutrality. Switzerland is mobilising to-day.

• • •

PARIS, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—The credits voted by the Senate and Chamber amount to 69,000,000,000 francs. They are intended cover the needs of national defence to the end of the year.

• • •

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—The Reichsbank returns for the week ended August 31 show an increase of 2,197,000,000 Reichsmarks, compared to the previous week. The proportion of gold and foreign exchange to note circulation has fallen by .17 per cent. to .71 per cent.

• • •

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 (UP).—The American Chamber of Commerce has sent a message to the State Department of the United States, protesting against the Japanese controlled Customs in Shanghai dealing only in Hua Hsing Bank notes.

• • •

PARIS, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—According to the Havas news agency from

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Mr. Chamberlain states that he will make a statement of a definite character to-day.

Parliament has been summoned to re-convene at Noon B.S.T. (7 p.m. H.K.T.), when the ultimatum to Germany expires.

GERMAN EMBASSY PREPARES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Since the early hours the German Embassy's staff have been arriving at the Embassy.

Taxis are being piled with trunks and luggage, piles of which are stacked in the entrance hall.

APPEAL FOR HUMANITARIANISM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, 3 (UP).—Britain and France have sent a joint appeal to Germany asking them to agree to refrain from the bombardment of open cities and the submarining of merchant ships.

"THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE SOLEMNLY AND PUBLICLY AFFIRM THEIR INTENTION, SHOULD WAR BE FORCED UPON THEM, TO CONDUCT THEIR HOSTILITIES WITH THE FIRM DESIRE TO SPARE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS AND TO PRESERVE IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

R.A.F. RESERVISTS IN HONGKONG CALLED UP

ALL Air Force reservists residents in Colonies, etc. are to report to the Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway London, and await instructions, according to a notification published in a Hongkong Government "Gazette Extraordinary" this morning.

WARSAW BOMBED THROUGHOUT DAY

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UP).—The official radio station at Warsaw announces that the Polish capital was raided for the sixth time at 6.40 p.m. yesterday.

The announcement said fighting is continuing on all fronts.

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (UP).—Warsaw awoke on the second day of the war when the sirens howled at 6 a.m.

A thick mist made the drone of the planes and the first burst of the defence guns unhearable in the centre of the city.

The all clear signal was sounded half-an-hour later. No bombs were dropped. A second alarm was sounded at 8 a.m., under similar circumstances.

Sixteen were killed and 32 wounded in yesterday's raids. The population was not impressed, but was shown what air-raids might do.

There were ghastly scenes yesterday afternoon when German raiders bombed and machine-gunned a packed evacuation train from Lwawa.

What bombs and the derailment of the train failed to do, was done by the stream of machine-gun bullets which mercilessly poured into the civilian passengers.

The exact number of dead and wounded is unknown but it is believed to include the majority of the passengers, making this the worst massacre of civilians thusfar.

HARBOUR PRECAUTIONS

Examination Of All Shipping

As a precautionary measure, two gate vessels will be moored from noon to-day at the eastern entrance to the Hong Kong harbour.

All vessels using that entrance will have to pass between the gate vessels which will be moored in the fairway.

Incoming vessels are notified that during the day the gate vessels will be marked with two black balls, disposed vertically; and during the night by two white all-round lights, disposed vertically.

Out-going vessels are notified that the gate vessels will be marked, during the night, by two green lights, disposed vertically.

An examination launch will be on duty outside the gates to guide incoming vessels.

Order To Shipping

An order requiring any ships entering the harbour to, within four hours, deliver a copy of the ship's manifest for Hongkong and ports beyond, to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to the Secretary of the Shipping Control Board, was issued by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffry Northcote this morning, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by regulation 46 of the Defence Regulations, 1939.

The Order, which was published in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary," also requires the agents of every ships which leaves the Colony, not less than 12 hours before the sailing, to deliver to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to the Secretary of the Shipping Control Board, one copy of the complete ship's export manifest.

H.K. AIR MAIL AFFECTED

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—"All Up" Empire air mail for Hongkong and other Empire destinations has been suspended.

In future there will be two air mail services weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Sydney and one air mail service between the United Kingdom and Durban and Kisumu.

Although the existing "all up" service (i.e. penny halfpenny rate from the United Kingdom and 15 cent rate from Hongkong) is suspended, any country so far served by the scheme can still have mail forwarded by air mail if the sender desires.

In this case, however, the mail must be fully prepaid at the rate of 1s. 3d. per half ounce.

The approximate times of transmission are not known.

Typhoon Havoc In Tsingtao

U.S. Warship Among Ships Grounded

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TSINGTAO, Sept. 2 (UP).—During the terrific typhoon which struck here last Thursday the United States Naval vessel Pigeon dragged two anchors and eventually grounded three miles across the Bay, where she was badly holed in the engine room.

A target craft also grounded.

The U.S.S. Augusta, with Admiral Hart aboard, is holding an inquiry into the state of the Pigeon.

The U.S.S. Canopus, submarine tender, also dragged her anchor a thousand yards, despite the fact that she was steaming full speed ahead into the typhoon.

Unofficial experts said the damage to the Pigeon can be repaired on the spot. However the task of refloating the grounded vessel will be made more difficult, due to the tide having receded since the typhoon.

SOVIET ENVOYS IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Soviet Military Mission, consisting of five high officers of the Soviet General Staff, arrived at Templehof Station here at 5.45 p.m. to-day.

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVT.

New Hongkong Restrictions

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on him by the Emergency Powers (Colonial Defence) Order in Council, 1939, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffry Northcote, has issued a number of regulations relating to defence, which were published in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary" this morning.

The regulations include restriction of movements of suspected persons, restriction orders and detention orders and the control of ports and movements of vessels and aircraft.

Public Safety

With a view to preventing any particular person in acting in any manner prejudicial to public safety or defence, the Governor may make an order for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) for securing that, except in so far as he may be permitted by the order, or by such authority or person as may be specified in the order, that person shall not be in any such area in this Colony as may be so specified;

(b) for requiring him to notify this movements;

If any person is in any area in contravention of an order made under this regulation, or fails to leave any area in accordance with the requirements of such an order, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed from that area by any officer or police or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Governor.

Detention Orders

As regards the restriction orders and detention orders, the Governor may make an order

(a) prohibiting or restricting the possession or use by any particular person or any specified articles;

(b) imposing upon him such restrictions in respect of his employment or business, his association or communication with other persons and his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions;

(c) directing that he be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Government may from time to time determine.

Advisory Committees

For the purposes of this regulation, there shall be one or more advisory committees consisting of persons appointed by the Governor, and the chairman of any such committee shall be a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

The functions of any such committee shall be to consider, and make recommendations to the Governor with respect to any objections against an order under this regulation which are duly made to the committee by the person to whom the order relates.

The Governor may make rules as to the manner in which objections against such an order may be made to such an advisory committee, and such rules shall contain provisions for enabling any person in respect of whom an order is made to make objections either in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent.

Control Of Shipping

The control of ports and movements of vessels and aircraft was in the nature of an amendment of the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937.—Under this regulation, the power of the Governor to regulate or prohibit by order the navigation of aircraft shall be exercisable in relation to the navigation of aircraft registered in

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

REICH SPURNS PEACE MOVES

MESSAGE FROM UNITED PRESS

GREAT BRITAIN IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

An official announcement to this effect was received by the Hongkong "Telegraph" shortly before 7 p.m.

Germany failed to respond to the 24-hour Ultimatum delivered by Great Britain and France.

The Ultimatum expired at 6 p.m. Hongkong Time and not 7 p.m., as originally stated.

A "Gazette Extraordinary", announcing the fact that His Majesty the King is at war with Germany, is expected to be issued in Hongkong to-night.

A Proclamation to this effect will also be posted at the Supreme Court.

HARBOUR CLOSURE

A "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued this afternoon, announcing that, as from noon on Tuesday passage through the East and West Lama Channels is prohibited to all ships.

Ships, other than river steamers, entering or departing from Hongkong Harbour, must use Lyemoon Pass. River steamers may use the Western Entrance by way of the Kapshuimun Pass.

In presenting the Ultimatum to the German Government, says "United Press", Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, was instructed to state that unless the German Government gave the British Government satisfactory assurances that their troops would be withdrawn by 11 a.m. British Summer Time (6 p.m. H.K.T.) Britain would consider that a State of War existed between the two countries.

The Premier Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, broadcast an announcement to the Empire through Daventry, at 11.15 a.m. B.S.T. (6.15 p.m. H.K.T.), fifteen minutes after Britain and Germany were at war, says "United Press" message.

First official news of the Declaration of a State of War between Great Britain and the Reich was received in the Colony through "United Press" at 7.05 pm.

At 7.15 p.m. official confirmation was received by the British military authorities here.

In his broadcast, says "United Press," Mr. Chamberlain said: "I have to tell you that no answer has been received to the Anglo-French demarches to the German Government.

"Consequently, this country is at war with Germany.

"You can imagine what a bitter blow this is to me."

INTIMIDATION CASE

Boys Dismissed From Hongkong Hotel

FOUR MEN CONVICTED

The dismissal of two page boys from the Hongkong Hotel had a sequel before Mr. Houston at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when four men, together with the two boys, were charged with conspiracy to intimidate Li King-chiu, a porter of the Hotel.

Yau Mun, 20, Wat Chung-kong, 22, Wat Fuk, 21, Wan Hoi, 20, unemployed, and two juveniles, were charged with conspiracy to obtain $20 from Li, and criminal intimidation. Yau was further charged with possession of Police appointments and a note-book, and posing as a Police officer.

Detective Inspector A. L. Hopkins said the two juveniles were dismissed from the Hongkong Hotel as page boys sometime ago. Shortly after midnight on August 31, Li met the second and third defendants outside the Blue Bird cafe, Pedder Street. The two men wanted to know the reasons for the dismissal of the two boys, and then arranged to meet Li in the Leung Heung teahouse later the same day. At the teahouse, they extorted $20 from Li.

Li gave corroborative evidence.

After the defendants had given evidence, they were convicted. Yau, who pleaded guilty to the charges, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. Wat Chung-kong was sentenced to 12 weeks' hard labour, while the third and fourth defendants were sentenced to two months' hard labour. The juveniles were ordered to receive 12 strokes of the cane each.

YOUNG AMAH HELD

Alleged Theft From Four Mistresses

VARIATIONS OF STORY

Charged with robbing her mistresses of money and jewellery, and, alternatively, with receiving stolen property, Chung Lai-yung, 18, amah, appeared before Mr. Forrest yesterday. She was alleged to have stolen $300 Hongkong money, $200 Chinese currency and jewellery belonging to Li Shuet-mui, and $200 Hongkong money and jewellery belonging to Wu Wee-nam. The second count alleged she had received $125 Chinese money and the jewellery.

Chung admitted receiving, but gave several different stories as to what had happened to part of the stolen money.

Det.-Sgt. Allen said Chung was employed by four women at 10 Sing Woo Road, second floor, Happy Valley, and had been there for three weeks. Her mistresses left the flat on Thursday evening, and returned at 2 p.m. They found that the room door had been forced, and their boxes and drawers were in disorder. The Police were informed, and Chung was traced. She took the Police to her home at 17 Sing Woo Road, where the property she was alleged to have received was found. She also had possession of two duplicate keys to the doors of her mistresses' home. She had no authority to possess them.

Chung at first told the Police that a wood-cutter had the rest of the stolen money, and later changed her story that a newspaper hawker had it.

Questioned by his Worship, Chung declared that she had passed the money on to a house-boy employed in the same road.

She was remanded until Tuesday, his Worship remarking that she would have until then to tell the truth as to what actually happened.

EARRINGS SNATCHED

Chinese Woman Loses Lobe of Ear

BRUTAL BRICKLAYER

A gold earring with a lobe of an ear was shown to Mr. Houston at the Central Magistracy yesterday when Wong Kuen, 20, bricklayer, was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour and 24 strokes of the cane for the theft of a pair of earrings from Chung Sam, woman, at Wing Lok Street, on Friday.

Wong snatched the earrings from Chung from behind and injured her ears. He placed the earrings in his mouth, but when he was arrested a constable slapped the back of his head, and he spat them out.

HANDBAG TAKEN

Mrs. Labrum, of 84 Waterloo Road, has reported that her handbag, containing money and articles valued at $42, was stolen from a soup kitchen in Castle Peak Road, where she was assisting, on Friday.

A woman, Cheung Suk-wah, was robbed of her wrist watch, valued at $200, in Queen's Road Central on Friday.

Lau Lin, woman passenger on the ferry Man Kok, was robbed of her purse, containing money and jewellery valued at $200, on Friday.

CHINESE BONDS UP

Chungking, Sept. 2.

A rise in the value of the various Chinese national bonds has been registered on the Shanghai market, according to a Shanghai message.

British business circles in the city reveal that the value of Chinese bonds on the London market is also on the upward trend.—*Central News.*

APPOINTMENT VOID

Cancellation of the appointment of Mr. Fung Sew-ki as a public vaccinator was announced in the Government Gazette on Saturday.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

Szigeti and Petri Playing Brahms Sonata, No. 3

COMPOSITIONS OF ELGAR

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c's. per second and on Short Wave from 12.15-2.30 p.m. and 7-10.30 p.m. on 9.52 m.c's. per second.

H.K.T.

12.15 Brahms Sonata in E Flat Major for Clarinet and Piano, Op. 120, No. 2 played by Frederick Thurston (Clarinet) and Myers Foggin (Piano).

12.30 Brahms Songs

Vier Ernste Gesange, Op. 121, No. 2; "Ich Wandte michund sahe".... Alexander Kipnis (Bass) acc: at the piano by Gerald Moore; Feldeinsamkeit; Nachtigall; Standchen....Elena Gerhardt (Mezzo-soprano) acc: at the piano by Conrad Bos; Ein Sonnett, Op; 14, No. 4; Sonntag, Op. 47, No. 3....Alexander Kipnis (Bass) acc: at the piano by Gerald Moore.

12.52 Vladimir Horowitz (Piano).

Value Cubilee (Liszt); Capriccio in F Minor (Dohnanyi); Pastourel (Poulenc); Toccata (Poulenc).

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Georges Thill (Tenor) and the Orchestra Symphonique de Paris.

Orphee et Euridice—Ballet (Gluck) ...Orchestre Symphonique de Paris; "La Damnation de Faust"—Invocation de la Nature (Berlioz).... Georges Thill (Tenor); Munette at Tambourin (Rameau)....Orchestre Symphonique de Paris; "Sapho"—Air de Jean (Massenet)....Georges Thill (Tenor); Norwegian Rhapsody (Lalo)...Orchestre Symphonique de Paris.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 The Compositions of Elgar.

Prelude "The Kingdom" Op. 51... ...The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra cond: by the Composer; Triumphal March from "Caractacus", Op. 35.... London Symphony Orchestra cond: by the Composer; Speak, Music!... Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone) Introduction and Allegro for Strings, Op. 47....The Boyd Neel String Orchestra; Bavarian Dance No. 1.....London Symphony Orchestra cond.: by the Composer.

2.16 B.B.C. Recording — 'Legal Cruelty.'

A Visit to the London Law Courts. As Seen by Ian Hay.

2.30 Close down.

7.00 The Bruckner Symphony No. 4 played by the Sachsische Staatskapelle conducted by Karl Bohm.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Il Trovatore, Act II. (Verdi) with Giuseppina Zinetti, Francesco Merli, Enzo Arnaldi, Emilio Venturini, Enrico Molinari, Corrado Zambelli, Bianca Scacciati, Ida Mannarini and the Chorus of La Scala, Milan, with the Milan Symphony Orchestra.

8.41 The Haydn Quartet in C Major, Op. 1, No. 6....played by the Pro Arte Quartet.

8.50 Brahms Sonata No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 108 played by Joseph Szigeti (Violin) and Egon Petri (Piano).

9.15 London—The News and Newsletter.

9.35 London—Sports Talk.

9.50 Haydn Symphony No. 45 in F Sharp Minor ("Farewell") played by London Symphony Orchestra cond: by Sir Henry Wood.

10.15 Studio—Sunday Evening Epilogue.

10.35 Close down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMME

7.20 a.m. Sports News and Stock Exchange Report.
7.30 a.m. 'Up with the Curtain.'
8.30 a.m. Big Ben. The News.
Greenwich Time Signal at 8.45 a.m.
8.45 a.m. 'London Log.'
9 a.m. 'The Trial of Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susannah Edwards, Witches.'
9.40 a.m. Yascha Krein and his Gipsy Orchestra, with Anne Lawrence.
10.40 a.m. Sports News and Stock Exchange Report.
10.45 a.m. Request Programme of Marches.
11.15 a.m. 'Lucky Dip.'
Noon Big Ben. The News.
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 p.m.
12.15 p.m. 'Under Big Ben.' Talk by Howard Marshall.
1 p.m. Big Ben. Willie Walker Octet.
1.30 p.m. Sports Talk.
1.40 a.m. Religious Service.
2.25 p.m. The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 2.30 p.m.
3.15 p.m. Saturday Sport.
6.45 p.m. Big Ben. 'Science To-day: The Year's Work'—4: In Biology.
7 p.m. Phyllis Scott and Robert King, in Old Time Songs.
7.20 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8 p.m. Selections from Musical Comedy and Light Opera.
8.30 p.m. Religious Service.
9.15 p.m. The News and Newsletter.
9.35 p.m. Sports Talk.
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.
10 p.m. Big Ben. Ballad Recital by Arthur Reckless (Baritone).
10 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Percy Manchester.
11 p.m. 'Under Big Ben.' Talk by Howard Marshall.
11.15 p.m. Religious Service.
Midnight The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 a.m.
12.20 a.m. Sports Talk.
12.30 a.m. 'These You Have Heard.'
12.35 a.m. Saturday Sport.
1.25 a.m. Musical Interlude.
1.30 a.m. 'Famous Fusses'—4: The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
2 a.m. Big Ben. The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 2.15 a.m.
2.20 a.m. Sports Talk.
2.30 a.m. Weekly Newsletter in Afrikaans.
2.35 a.m. Musical Interlude.
2.55 a.m. Religious Service.
3.45 a.m. Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards.
4.30 a.m. Violet Carson, in Songs at the Piano.
4.45 a.m. Interval.
5.5 a.m. The News and Newsletter.
Greenwich Time Signal at 5.15 a.m.
5.25 a.m. Sports Talk.
5.35 a.m. Excerpts from Gay's 'The Beggar's Opera.
6.20 a.m. Mathew Wright, at BBC Theatre Organ.
6.45 a.m. Epilogue.

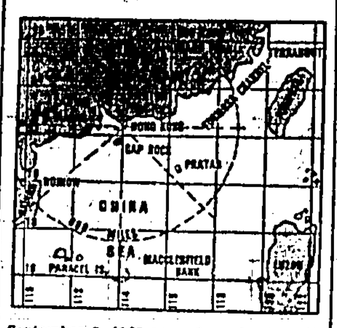
ROTARY SPEAKER

At Tuesday's meeting of the Rotary Club, Captain A. B. Whatman will give the second part of his lecture 'A Year in the Arctic.' It will be illustrated with lantern slides.

WEATHER REPORT

Yesterday's Observations And Evening Forecast

Longitude of Hongkong 114° 10' 27"
Latitude of Hongkong 22° 18' 13"



September 2, 10.25 a.m.—A moderate anticyclone covers Japan and pressure is high over central China. The typhoon is filling up over the Gulf of Pechili. A small depression appears to be forming about 200 miles to the east of Hongkong.

September 2, 6.00 p.m.—A moderate anticyclone is stationary over Japan and the Pacific to the eastward. A shallow trough of low pressure extends from Northern Indo-China to the Pacific southward of the Bonnins. The small depression appears to be stationary about 200 miles to the east of Hongkong.

10 a.m. Readings

Barometer (at sea level) 29.60 ins. Temperature 87° F.; Humidity 71%. Wind Direction W.N.W.; Wind Force (Beaufort) 4.

Temperature; maximum yesterday 88° F.; Temperature; minimum last night 79° F.

Rainfall for 24hrs. ending 10 a.m. 0.00 ins.

Total rainfall since January 1, 75.60 ins.; against an average of 60.01 ins.

Sunset to-night 6.40 p.m.
Sunrise to-morrow 6.06 a.m.

4 p.m. Readings

Barometer (at sea level) 29.59. Temperature 87° F.; Humidity 70%. Wind Direction W.; Wind Force (Beaufort) 3.

Maximum temperature 91; Minimum temperature 79.

Rainfall nil.

Evening Forecast

A.—E. and S.E. winds, moderate.
B.—N. and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
C. D.—N.W. winds, light to moderate; fair at first; probably rain later.
E.—W. and S.W. winds, moderate.
A.—Shanghai to Turnabout. B.—Turnabout to Hongkong. C.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood. D.—Hongkong to Hainan Straits. E.—North part of China Sea.

CHINESE FAGIN

Heavy Sentence Imposed For Intimidating Boys

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed on Shuen Pak-fan, 16, unemployed, by Mr. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when charged with intimidating two small boys, Cheung Hung and Mok Hung-heung, by threatening to assault them if they did not commit thefts on his behalf.

Sgt. Forrest said that from July the boys had been committing larcenies on Shuen's instructions.

HEALTH REPORT

Cholera Total Nearing Six Hundred

Two cases of Cholera, six of Typhoid, one each of Measles and Puerperal Fever, 10 of Dysentery and 36 of Tuberculosis were reported on Friday. The total number of Cholera cases is now 577.

FOREIGN REPORT

The bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ended August 26 shows.—Plague.—Rangoon, one case. Cholera.—Allahabad 12, Cawnpore 23, Calcutta 13, Chittagong 2, Hongkong 30, Shanghai 8. Small-pox.—Delhi City 2, Bombay 5, Calcutta 2, Karachi and Madras 1, Rangoon 71, Jodhpur 2.

CANADIAN CHINESE

Many members of the Canadian Chinese Club met at their club room last evening for their annual election of Officers.

The popular President Lee Yook-tong was re-elected by a great majority of votes. Hon. Secretary Q. P. Lee and Business Manager George L. Chow were both re-elected by acclamation. The two new officers elected were Vice-President Mrs. J. Quon and Treasurer Lyman Quon.

Evacuations Continue

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Health, in a statement on Friday's hospital evacuation, says that 24,000 stretcher cases were moved, including 3,000 from the County of London.

Many patients were fit to be sent home and it is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 were so dealt with.

It is now estimated that at least 150,000 beds are available for casualties in England and Wales.

Exodus Of Children

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Ministry of Health announces that nearly 300,000 children evacuated London alone during Friday. All arrived safely at the receiving areas. The remainder of the children would be evacuated to-day.

It is reported that London children evacuated hours ahead of schedule, and many of the second category of the priority class—mothers with children under five years—would leave to-day instead of to-morrow.

COMING AND GOING

Hongkong Man Brings Bride from Australia

ARRIVALS BY TAIPING

Bringing his bride from Australia, Mr. L. Glendenning, of Messrs. Mackintosh's Ltd, returned to Hongkong by the Australian-Oriental liner Taiping yesterday morning. Other Hongkong people aboard included Mr. H. W. Brown, Service Manager of the Otis Elevator Company in Hongkong, and his wife.

Mr. A. W. Olsen, Secretary of the Shanghai Racing Club, and his wife arrived after a four months' visit to Australia.

There were also two engineers aboard, whose missions are concerned with ship-building in Hongkong. Mr. D. T. Bentley has been sent by the Fijian Government, which is having a 155 ft. administrative vessel built at Taikoo Dockyard, and Mr. W. Paxton is associated with the Hunter River Company, for which Kowloon Dockyard is building a new ship.

Others who arrived were.—Mr. F. A. Bacher, Mr. Amado Luna Bacho, Mr. Paul S. Backlund, Mr. F. G. Brink, Mr. M. Couto, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hewitt, Mrs. C. E. Hornby, Mr. C. Burton Nelson, Mrs. R. J. Tomlinson, Mr. S. A. Seth, Mr. J. H. Seth, and Mrs. E. Vio.

BY THE CARTHAGE

Arrivals From the North And Passengers for Europe by P. & O.

The following were passengers for Hongkong by the P. & O. Carthage from Japan via ports:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bach, Miss E. Bond, Miss E. Callaghan, Mr. C. Conceleno, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Eisler, Mr. H. Fischer, Mrs. H. Groeger, Mr. J. Hira, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hempsey, Sgt. G. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hokloff, Mr. V. Ilin, Miss L. Kohn, Mr. P. de Malito, Miss L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. McFall, Miss L. Page, Mr. E. Roth, Mr. S. Shah, Mr. and Mrs. A. Slepanoff, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blan, Mr. H. Gild, Mrs. A. Gorardhani, Mast. Chandrasakar, Mr. A. Gupta, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. F. MacGregor, Mr. M. Mahtani, Mr. N. Menta, Mr. G. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rolls, Mr. A. Sadanandam, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shroff, Mr. T. Thakore, Mr. Yin Yen, Mr. J. Spiteri, Mr. S. Camilleri, Mr. S. Kenkins, Mr. W. Gilmartin.

Departures

The following embarked here on the Carthage for London via ports:—Mrs. Best, Mrs. K. D. Barry, Miss E. Barry, Mrs. J. C. Burbidge, Mrs Carver, Miss Carver, Mr. B. H. Cribb, Lieut. J. H. G. Cooper, R.A., Mr. Chew Yow-shing, Mr. Cheak Chin-kee, Mrs. Cheong Swee-lin, Mrs. Chin Foor-tin, Mr. Chan Ying-fung, Mr. Chan Yim-lum, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. J. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. W. David, Mr. K. L. Daswani, Mr. Eng Kincheng, Mrs. G. Frost, Mr. A. Hutchinson, Lal, Mrs. Hung Kam, Mr. T. E. D. Harnden, Miss Ho Lai-ying, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. W. C. Kennard, Mrs. Khoo Teik-ee, Mr. Kwong Sing-hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Woon-pak, Miss Lee Sau-lan, Mrs. Lam See-ming, Miss Lee Shao-ling, Miss Lee Woon-ngoh, Mr. Lo Hong-shing, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mr. W. U. Mansukhani, Mr. Mohindar Singh, Mr. S. C. Munshaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Piper, Mrs. Prime, Mr. D. Ramchand, Mr. V. Seow Man-chau, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. J. Upsdell, Mrs. H. A. Udeleff, Mr. W. Wooding, Mr. and Mrs. G. Warlow, Mr. C. H. Wang, Miss Wong Saucheng, Mrs. E. G. Yetton, Miss Yong Fook-moy, Mr. Yue Yuan-ting.

ARRIVALS BY TANDA

The following were passengers for Hongkong by the Tanda from Yokohama, via ports, yesterday:

Mr. C. J. W. Booth, Mr. J. Maison, Mrs. J. Matson, Mrs. B. J. Israel.

The following were through passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Acraman, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. R. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. V. Breshinsky, Mstr. Breshinsky, Mr. J. W. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mr. S. N. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Findlay, Rev. and Mrs. T. G. Hitch, Miss H. N. Knapton, Mr. S. H. Louis, Mrs. E. G. Martin, Mrs. D M. Martin, Mr. J. G. Phillips, Mrs. G. R. Rickards, Mstr. G. A. Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Prince, Mstr. Prince, Mstr. Prince, Dr. K. Singer, Mr. A. S. Sturrock, Mrs. D. C. Sturrock, Mrs. V. Strauss, Miss E. A. Shea, Miss A. Smyth, Mrs. J. Thackston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Waits and Mr. D. Washington.

BY THE TJISADANE

The following were passengers by the J.C.J.L. Tjisadane which left for North China on Friday:

Dr. B. Adamczewski, Mr. G. Arndt, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Durst and three children, Mr. W. E. Fisher, Mr. E. G. Gilbert, Mr. Ernst Hammon, Mrs. C. F. Hsu and two children, Miss Hsi Huan-yu, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Lear Voo, Mr. Lim Shan-tong, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Lee, Mr. Lee Tien-hua, Rev. B. C. Matthews, Mr. J. C. C. Matthews, Miss Nyi Chu-sin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Melchers, Master C. T. Wo, Mr. E. Rother, Miss E. Schoeppe, Mr. B. Schreiber, Mr. D. C. Tse, Mr. Wong Ching-yat, Mr. Wang Man-tang, Mr. A. Weiss, Mr. Wong Kam-ying, Mr. Yam Chun, Mr. K. P. Yang, Mr. Z. K. Yang

ARMS ON JUNK

Searching a junk at Cheungshawan on August 26, Police found four rifles, 390 rounds of ammunition, two hand grenades, 29 sticks of dynamite and 16 detonators. Li Kan, 32 master of the junk, was remanded for five days by Mr. Himsworth at Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday on charges of unlawful possession.

Bail of $2,500 was allowed.

TRIP TO HONGKONG

Jewish Stowaway Returns To Shanghai

AUSTRIAN STUDENT

Rudolf Hannefeld, 22-year old student of medicine, a refugee from Graz, Austria, arrived back in Shanghai aboard he Empress of Russia after having been the first Jewish refugee to have stowed away on an outward bound steamer from Shanghai who spent a week in the Hongkong Gaol and was then deported from the Crown Colony.

Hannefeld first arrived in Shanghai some six months ago completely penniless. He looked for work but failed to find anything and not wishing to live on charity in a local refugee camp longer than was absolutely necessary, he decided to stow away on the Empress of Russia when she left on August 8 for Hongkong, says the *N. C. D. News.*

He went on board just before sailing time at 11 a.m. and strolled along the decks for eight hours before the Master-at-Arms asked him for his ticket, which of course, he could not produce.

Hannefeld was locked up in a cabin and spoke most highly of the food and treatment received but when the steamer arrived in Hongkong, he was taken into custody by the police, brought before the police court and subsequently sentenced to a term of seven days' imprisonment after which he was deported and shipped back to Shanghai aboard the same liner.

Hannefeld has no address and sleeps in the homes of different friends each night. No luggage troubles for him, because he only has the suit he is wearing.

Asked why he tried to stow away, he said that he attempted to get to Manila in the hope of finding work there and that he had arrived at a stage where he did not care what happened provided that he could find work.

He has no plans except to find work and meanwhile, he roams the streets of Shanghai in his endeavour to find it.

JUNK SEIZED

Japanese Destroyer Seizes Junks Near Colony

Arriving back in Hongkong on Friday, Ho Chuen, master of junk No. 4451HW., reported that his junk and equipment, valued at $2,400, was seized by the Japanese Navy in Chinese waters off Sam Mun on August 28. Ten sailors from a destroyer boarded the vessel and ordered him and his crew off in their sampan. The junk was towed away by the destroyer.

To Po, master of junk No. T229OH, reported that about 4 a.m. on August 31, he was sailing near Lin Tin Island when called on to heave-to by Japanese sailors in a motor boat. When nearing the junk, the Japanese opened fire and wounded a steersman, Leung Kam, in the leg.

The Japanese boarded the junk, but did not take anything. On being released, To sailed back to Hongkong, arriving here on Friday, when Leung was sent to the Kowloon Hospital.

OPIUM SMUGGLING

Deterrent Punishment For Chinese

The following is taken from the San Francisco *Examiner* of August 2:

"Ten years in Federal penitentiary and a fine of $15,000 was imposed yesterday by District Judge A. F. St. Sure on Pon Wing-quong, 28, found guilty of importing, transporting and concealing a trunkful of opium valued at $75,000.

"Defence Attorney Russell Tyler immediately declared he would appeal the case to the Circuit Court. Bail for Pon was raised to $20,000 from the $10,000 originally set.

"The trunk of opium arrived in San Francisco June 14 on the liner President Coolidge."

The Chinese concerned was arrested in connection with the seizure of a trunk of opium found on the wharf at San Francisco after being discharged from the President Coolidge on June 14.

SHANGHAI TYPHOON

U.S.S. Isabel Forced To Postpone Sailing

The U.S.S. Isabel, auxiliary yacht of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, was forced to turn back to Shanghai when she encountered rough seas and heavy weather on her way to Tsingtao. The Isabel got underway for the northern port to joint the U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, at 6 a.m. When the vessel sailed out of the mouth of the Yangtze and into the open sea she ran into the typhoon and had to return to port, her north-bound sailing postponed temporarily.

The s.s. President Cleveland also experienced heavy weather while going up the China coast from Hongkong.

LUNGHAI MOVEMENT

Loyang, Sept. 2.

Launching an attack on August 28 Chinese troops broke into Sisiangtai, north-west of Tsinyang, in north Honan. Over fifty Japanese were killed in street fighting.

Japanese reinforcements from Tsinyang were intercepted by the Chinese.—*Central News.*

NEWS FLASHES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Berlin, Dr. Funk, Director of the Reichsbank, told the directors that the situation entails a rise in the fiduciary issue. He added that the Government will exercise control of salaries and prices.

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LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—On the money market this week's Treasury Bill tender amounting to £40,000,000 was placed at 3¾ sterling per cent., which is the same level as last week. This constitutes a tribute to the successful steps taken to maintain rates at a stable level, following the raising of the bank rate to four per cent. Wall Street closed firm.

• • •

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The House of Commons suspended its sitting for a short time, at 6.23 p.m., after dealing with the preliminary stages of a number of bills, including a measure to enable the Minister of Pensions to make provision for compensation with respect to civilian casualties from air raids.

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ANKARA, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The British Ambassador handed to the President a message from the King expressing warm greetings and assuring him that in these anxious moments he was profoundly satisfied to know that the two peoples were bound by ties of friendship.

The President asked the Ambassador to transmit to the King his cordial greetings and warm thanks for the King's friendly message and to inform His Majesty that, in this difficult period the world is going through, he feels equal satisfaction at the bonds of friendship which strongly unite Turkey to Britain.

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CANBERRA, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Australian Government has issued a proclamation empowering measures to be taken to mobilise the Australian Army, Navy and Air Force if necessary.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—On the foregin exchanges to-day sterling was again weakened while Europe wrangled over whether there would be war or peace.

Bankers said that foreign exchange dealings became more orderly as there were commercial buyers.

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ROME, Sept. 3 (UP).—Italy is adding 1,000 pilots to its Air Force.

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Warning To Oslo

OSLO, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The German Minister has informed the Norwegian Foreign Minister that Germany in no circumstances would violate Norway's integrity, but Germany would expect Norway to guard her neutrality and to allow no breach by a third Power. Should Norway adopt any other attitude, Germany would be obliged to safeguard its interests. The Foreign Minister replied that the proclamation of Norwegian neutrality was as valid for Germany as for other States.

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CAIRO, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Egypt, Premier Ali Maher has been given emergency powers to maintain order and the security of the country.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, M. Alexander Schkarzew, who travelled from Moscow via Stockholm by plane placed at his disposal by hte German Government, arrived at the Tempelhof airport this afternoon.

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Dublin, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Eire War Minister has called up seven classes of reservists.

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DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Government of Eire has ordered the mobilisation of the army. Parliament will meet on Sunday to pass the empowering bill. It is expected that Mr. Eamon De Valera the Premier will make a statement concerning Eire's policy in the event of a European war.

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ISTANBUL, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Turkish naval authorities have instructed all Turkish ships at present in the Mediterranean to return as soon as possible to Turkish ports and there await further orders.

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

this Colony over any area outside this Colony.

A.A. Threat To Aircraft

In addition, an order may, for the purpose of securing compliance, contain provisions authorising any commissioned officer in His Majesty's forces or any person acting under the orders of any such officer to fire at any aircraft that flies or attempts to fly in contravention of the order.

Paragraph 11 of the First Schedule to the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937 (which enables a person alleged to be guilty of an offence under the Acts or under any Order in Council of regulations made thereunder to be tried in any place where he is for the time being), shall extend to offences under any order made under paragraph 4 of the Said Schedule.

The Governor may also, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of public safety, defence or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, make provision by Order:

(a) for prohibiting or restricting the shipping or unshipping of articles or persons, or any specified class of articles or persons, at any port in this Colony.

(b) generally for regulating, facilitating or expediting the traffic at any such port.

The reference in this regulation to shipping or unshipping shall be construed as including a reference to embarking or putting on board seaplanes or disembarking or unloading from seaplanes.

Japan And Russia

Pressman Visits Scene Of Border Warfare

Nomonshan, Sept. 2.

"I arrived at this scene of Soviet-Japanese warfare, where more extensive hostilities are generally expected to be imminent, on August 31," wires Frederick Upper, *United Press* Correspondent.

"The outer dust-choked roads are clogged with Japanese army trucks rushing men and supplies to the front.

"The trip from Hailar took 19 hours, during which I was delayed once, while still 60 kilometres from the front, in order to await dusk due to the fear of Soviet planes bombing Japanese army trucks.

"It was originally planned to wait until midnight. However, with a cloudless sky and a full moon overhead, the truck drivers decided to make a dash for it. After proceeding some distance, and almost sharp at midnight, reports came through that Soviet bombers were active in the vicinity and we were again forced to wait.

Japanese Planes Up

"We are still waiting, approximately seven miles from the front. Japanese artillery are firing intermittently and Japanese planes are visible flying over the Soviet lines, amidst the Soviet lines and amidst the Soviet anti-aircraft fire.

"In Hailar, at dawn, I counted twenty-eight trucks pass during a period of ten minutes. At 2 p.m. I counted fifty-six more. They were still rolling in at 3 p.m. next day.

"Most of the trucks are of American make and are engaged in transporting guns, gasoline and steel-helmeted soldiers in full war kit. I also sighted several detachments of infantry on the march as well as cavalry.

"My journey here was accomplished on a Japanese army truck, together with Japanese correspondents, and I slept with Japanese soldiers in an army tent.

"This morning, as I write, five casualties are being dressed outside the tent. Thirty truckloads of slightly wounded troops left for Hailar yesterday.

Major Offensive Soon

All indications in the Nomanhan area point to a Japanese plan for a major offensive within a fortnight in an attempt to dislodge the Russians from the positions east of the Khalka river.

Japanese circles assert that 20,000 Russians massed east of the river are holding the north Balshagal heights and they are strung in a semi-circle to both sides of the Holsten river for a distance of approximately 20 kilometres.

The fighting at present is desultory, with occasional artillery activity and air scouting. For 24 hours the front area has seen no fighting, although Japanese planes were fired on by the Russians, whose area behind the Japanese lines is pitted with air raid dugouts and covered with trucks, supplies and men. Reinforcements are constantly arriving by trucks camouflaged by grass and pine boughs.

Propaganda Bombs

Russian planes were recently active over the front lines dropping handbills written in Japanese urging the Japanese to desert. The Japanese say the language is almost unintelligible. "You are courteously invited to come to Mongolia where you will spend a comfortable life," is said to be the wording of one handbill which purports to bear the signatures of Captain Ikeda and three soldiers of the Japanese 64th Infantry Regiment, which, however, the Japanese deny is at present in Nomonhan. Another handbill addressed to the Manchurian soldiers urges them to help in defeating Japan.

This correspondent was forced to leave Nomonhan yesterday on the orders of field headquarters which declared that the Japanese and Soviet lines are so mixed that it is extremely dangerous. Japanese pressmen and photographers have also been ousted. The correspondent rode to Hailar on an army truck.

According to field despatches late yesterday, since the beginning of the incident the Japanese have picked up 6,800 Soviet dead on the field, destroyed 1,300 planes, 700 tanks, 80 heavy guns, and killed two each of divisional airplane and tank commanders. A cavalry commander was also killed by their own men.—*United Press.*

Soviet Planes Shot Down

Hsinking, Sept. 2.

Thirty-two out of a flight of 60 Soviet and Outer Mongol planes of the I-16 type were shot down in another air combat which took place over the Manchukuo-Outer Mongol border yesterday afternoon.

Japanese and Manchukuo ground forces are continuing spirited attacks against the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces near Balshagur and Nolo heights. The Soviet and Outer Mongol forces are understood to have been dropping back on the banks of the Khalha River.—*Domei.*

SEVENTH DAY CHURCH

A Dedicatory Service of the China Pioneer Memorial Church of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at the Church in Ventris Road, at 2.45 p.m. on Saturday.

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MUSSOLINI'S LAST-MINUTE INTERVENTION

COMMONS TOLD OF NEW PLAN FOR EUROPE'S PEACE

Both Houses of Parliament were surprised last night after hours of anxious waiting to hear that there is still a possibility that war may be averted.

Signor Mussolini has intervened and, while using his influence to deter Herr Hitler from carrying out his present drastic plans, he proposes that an international conference be called to settle the points of difference at present disputed.

After the House of Commons met, the Premier's statement, it was announced, would not be made till later. Finally, late in the evening, Lord Halifax in the House of Lord and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons made simultaneous and identical speeches.

A further meeting of the House is called for noon to-day when an announcement will be made.

In Berlin the British and French Ambassadors handed the British and French *demarches* to the German Foreign Office, and were told that the letters would be given to Herr Hitler; while it was generally believed that a written reply to them was to be expected during the course of the afternoon, to be immediately telegraphed to London. That reply had not been received in Paris or London up to 1.30 a.m., Hongkong time.

While Germany has declared that because she has not declared war therefore no state of war exists, the Polish Ambassador in Berlin has left the city, and European countries generally are mobilising and taking every step necessary as in time of war. Britain and France are fully prepared, and France now has six and a half million men under arms, while Paris is typical of every city throughout the country—with almost every vehicle being used to transport troops or officers to railheads or families to the relative safety of the countryside.

In London everything is ready for war and a complete blackout was staged on Friday night as a precautionary measure.

Other precautionary measures have been taken to cover practically every contingency, such measures ranging from the evacuation of 400,000 schoolchildren from the city and the passing of bills giving the Government immense power to conscript manpower and control over huge war funds, to the killing of dangerous reptiles in the London Zoological Gardens to ensure that during an air raid they would not escape and become a menace to the population.

Peace Proposals

London, Sept. 3.

After hours of anxious strain, during which no information regarding Hitler's reply to the British and French ultimatums was forthcoming, it was dramatically announced in both Houses that Mussolini had intervened and is seeking to persuade Hitler to withdraw his troops from Poland.

Lord Halifax stated that France and Britain were holding a consultation as to the time limit to be fixed.

No indications of Hitler's mind on the matter has been forthcoming, beyond the long delay in replying to the ultimatums.

Lord Halifax rose in the House of Lords at 7.40 p.m. to make his long-awaited statement on the international situation. He started by saying that no reply had been received to the warning message given Hitler. It was possible, he said, that the delay was due to proposals by Italy that hostilities cease and an international conference be held between Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland.

The British Government appreciated this offer, but it was not possible to confer while Poland was being invaded and her towns bombed, and when Danzig had been taken by force.

Britain was bound to act unless German troops were withdrawn from Poland, and Britain was in communication with France on the question as to whether a limit of time is necessary for German withdrawals.

"If Germany agreed to withdraw, we are willing to consider the position the same as before. The way is open for discussion between Germany and Poland, on the understanding that any settlement would safeguard Poland's vital interests and had an international guarantee. If Germany and Poland wished other powers to join in a conference, Britain would agree," he said.

"We could not recognise the seizure of Danzig or the effect given it by the Reich, because the final step of the one-sided repudiation of international instruments and the status of Danzig could be modified only by negotiations."

Later Mr. Chamberlain made an identical statement in the House of Commons.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood said there was a growing feeling in all quarters that the incessant strain would have to end soon, and the sooner the better. "If we march," he said, "I hope we march in complete unity and with France."

He had been much disturbed by the German act of aggression, he said.

Mr. Greenwood referred to the Anglo-Polish Agreement as one of the most important of modern times, and said that its application should be automatic. There might be reasons why there had been no instant action, and the delay might be justified, but there was anxiety on both sides of the House.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Greenwood, said he shared his disgust at the manoeuvres which were going on. The Government was in a difficult situation, but he was certain he would be able to make a statement to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until noon on Sunday.—*Reuter.*

Conflicting Opinions

London, Sept. 1.

The Cabinet is scheduled to consider any German communication this morning prior to the session of Parliament.

There are conflicting opinions as to whether the Government will attempt to make further communication with Germany.

The *Daily Mail* diplomatic correspondent predicts that in the event of the Cabinet being confronted with a negative rejection, it will send a flat ultimatum to Germany. Other morning newspapers consider Friday's communication as an ultimatum, although it contained no time limit.

The *Exchange Telegraph* says that Mr. Chamberlain will advise the House of Commons this afternoon whether any German reply has been received to the "ultimatum."

Headlines in the morning newspapers reflects the country's conviction that war is almost inevitable. The *Daily Mail* said, "Great Britain gives Germany the last warning." The *Express* says, "Either stop the hostilities and withdraw the troops from Poland or we will go to war. Great Britain gives the last warning." The *Mirror* says, "Great Britain sends her ultimatum: Germany fights alone."—*United Press.*

LABOUR PARTY'S SUPPORT

London, Sept. 2.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has issued a proclamation supporting the Government in its resistance to aggression on the part of Hitler.

The proclamation says that a state has been reached in the development of Europe in which war has been chosen as the deliberate instrument of national policy. It is impossible, it states, that Labour can acquiesce in conquests by force.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Downing Street Activity

London, Sept. 2.

Downing Street began another day of ceaseless activity and again large crowds assembled patiently awaiting the comings and goings of Ministers.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Opposition, were early callers at No. 10 Downing Street, and shortly after 11 a.m. Lord Halifax walked over from the Foreign Office.—*Reuter.*

Premier's Statement Postponed

London, Sept. 2.

When the House of Commons met this afternoon, Sir John Simon, in response to a question by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, said that Mr. Chamberlain himself would make a statement on the international situation later in the day.

Sir John added that it would be necessary for the House to sit to-morrow and the meeting would begin at noon. They would consider financial resolutions relating to national service, personal injuries, pensions and national health insurance.—*Reuter.*

Procedure Debated

London, Sept. 2.

Political observers are divided as to whether Britain will send a definite ultimatum to Germany or consider last night's demarche sufficient warning.

Some are of the opinion that in the event of Herr Hitler replying in the negative to the British demand, the Cabinet will approve a definite ultimatum at the expiration of which Britain will declare war. Others believe that if Hitler has not replied to the demarche, by the time the House of Commons meets at 2.45 p.m. a simultaneous declaration will be made in the House of Commons and the French Chamber to the effect that both are virtually at war with Germany.—*United Press.*

House of Lords Adjourns

London, Sept. 2.

When the House of Lords met, Lord Halifax intimated that he was not at the moment in a position to make a statement on the international situation and the sitting was temporarily suspended until 7 p.m. G.M.T.—*Reuter.*

Cabinet in Session

London, Sept. 2.

The Cabinet met at 2.15 p.m. G.M.T. at No. 10 Downing Street.—*Reuter.*

Parliament on Sunday

London, Sept. 2.

Parliament has been summoned to meet also on Sunday morning.—*Reuter.*

House Adjourns

London, Sept. 2.

The House of Commons adjourned for half an hour.—*Reuter.*

Ultimatum Made

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The British and French Ambassadors Sir Nevile Henderson and M. Coulondre, have visited the German Foreign Office and presented similar *demarches* demanding the immediate withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Both Ambassadors are still in Berlin but are likely to leave to-day.—*United Press.*

Official Comment

Berlin, Sept. 3.

D.N.B. the official German News Agency issued a statement this morning in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons.

The statement boasts that Germany is ready "to wage a ten year war against Britain."

"England's policy in recent months leaves no doubt but that she does not shrink from the consequences of a European conflagration," the statement adds.—*United Press.*

No Reply Received

London, Sept. 2.

A diplomatic correspondent understands that no reply had been received to Sir Neville Henderson's communication yesterday, up to 11 o'clock this morning.—*Reuter.*

Demarches Presented

London, Sept. 2.

The French Ambassador in Berlin saw Herr von Ribbentrop at 10 o'clock last night to deliver the French Government's communication regarding the cessation of hostilities.

Herr von Ribbentrop denied that Germany was guilty of aggression and said that he will report the French demarche to Hitler.

Sir Neville Henderson received a reply.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Reply Expected

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The British and French Ambassadors, who had made a demarche last evening with the Reich Government in accordance with the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, will receive in the course of to-day the reply to that demarche in the form of a letter, it is learned from well-informed quarters.—*Trans-Ocean.*

SHANGHAI MEETING

"National" Movement Elects Presidium

Chungking, Sept. 1.

It is now learned that during Wang Ching-wei's "National Congress" in Shanghai, the five members of the presidium were Wang Ching-wei himself, Chow Fu-hai, Chu Min-yi, Yang Kwei-yi, and Chiao Yin.—*Central News.*

Shanghai Loyalty

Chungking, Sept. 2.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has received a telegram from the Federation of Public Organisations in Shanghai reaffirming their unwavering support to the National Government.

The dispatch bitterly denounces Wang Ching-wei and his underlings, declaring that whatever they do or say will never swerve the grim determination of the people in Shanghai in support of the present resistance.—*Central News.*

Journalists Celebrate

Kunming, Sept. 2.

Journalists' Day was observed at a meeting here yesterday, when it was decided to send telegrams to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Lung Yun and the Yunnan troops at the front conveying respects to them and to issue a message denouncing Wang Ching-wei, the expelled Kuomintang leader, for his conspiracy against the State.—*Central News.*

Papers Suspended

Chungking, Sept. 2.

The *Eastern Times*, a Chinese daily in Shanghai, suspended publication yesterday, states a Shanghai dispatch.

The *International Evening Post*, a Chinese paper there financed by Wang Ching-wei, also suspended publication on Thursday.—*Central News.*

Hongkong Men Meet

More than 100 Chinese newspapermen in Hongkong celebrated Journalists' Day on Friday at a dinner party at the St. Francis Hotel.

Among those present were Mr. Chang I-lin, former chief secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai and now member of the People's Political Council, and a representative of General Wu Te-chen.

Resolutions passed included the despatch of a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying him respects, and of a circular telegram denouncing the Chinese newspapers and newspapermen working for the Japanese.—*Central News.*

Loyalty Of Kiangsi

Kian, Kiangsi, Sept. 2.

A mass meeting was held yesterday at Kian in denounce Wang Ching-wei for his subversive activities. The meeting decided to send a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek paying respects for his leadership in the war of resistance and to issue a circular telegram denouncing Wang Ching-wei.

After the meeting, a lantern parade was held.

Similar mass meetings were held simultaneously in various Kiangsi districts.—*Central News.*

Slovakian Protest

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (Reuter Bulletin).—The Slovak Minister at Warsaw has protested against the German occupation of Slovakia.

"In the name of the Slovak people," he said, "I protest against the brutal disarming of the Slovak army, the occupation the Slovak army, the occupa- use of Slovakia a base for warlike action against Poland.

"The Slovak Government and people will never associate themselves with the Third Reich. The Slovak people will work to regain their freedom and decide their own destiny."

Flood Rises Again

Waters Reach Almost Pre-typhoon Level

Chungking, Sept. 2.

The flood in Tientsin which dropped about five inches in the last few days, registered a rise of half an inch yesterday, according to a Tientsin message.

Thousands of able-bodied Chinese male refugees have been recruited by the Manchuria Labour Association and are being sent to Manchuria to work in mines.—*Central News.*

Germans Grow Nervous

Tientsin, Sept. 2.

With the commencement of hostilities in Europe, the Germans have voluntarily ceased flying the swastika flag.—*United Press.*

Flood Waters Return

Tientsin, Sept. 1.

With the passing of the typhoon the flood waters have returned almost to their old level, forcing the American Consulate to move its offices to the Leopold Building, the highest building in town.—*United Press.*

Rescue Ship Sent

The s.s. Kaiping of the Kailan Mining Administration has been ordered from Shanghai to proceed to Tientsin to evacuate refugees from the flood-ridden northern city, the *North-China Daily News* reports. Instructions were for the vessel to remain at Taku Bar if the Haiho had silted up so much as to prevent navigation.

Originally the K.M.A. ship was scheduled to sail from Shanghai for Chinwangtao. Quite a number of persons, vacationists bound for Peitaho, had booked passage on the Kaiping from Shanghai, but these booking were all cancelled.

Although no particulars were received it is safe to presume that the reason for the sudden change in schedule was to evacuate women and children, endangered by rising waters, from Tientsin. The Kaiping was chosen because she is so constructed that she can navigate in shallow water and therefore might be able to proceed right upriver to the stricken city.

Editor Mourned

Chungking, Sept. 2.

The Central Publicity Department has telegraphed the family of Mr. Chu Hsing-kung, editor of the *Ta Mei Wan Pao* in Shanghai, who was assassinated by pro-Wang Chin-wei terrorists on August 30, conveying its deep felt condolences.

The Central Publicity Department has also remitted a sum of $1,000 for funeral expenses of Mr. Chu, who died poor.

Mr. Chu. it is revealed, was neither a member of the Kuomintang nor a Communist. Since his death, his family has received many large and small donations, ranging from $500 to $1, from his admirers, for the upkeep of his children.—*Central News.*

CHINA TARIFF RATES

Reduced to One Third For Duration of the War

Chungking, Sept. 2.

Dr. H. H. Kung has announced that the import duty rates on "all articles of which the import into China is permitted by the terms of the import regulations of July 1, 1939," are reduced generally to one third of the present tariff.

It is said that the reductions are made in order that "imports of goods essential for the livelihood of the Chinese people may be available."

The rate will be effective for the duration of hostilities.—*United Press.*

AIR RAIDS ON POLAND ALMOST CONTINUOUS

Fragmentary reports of the German attack on Poland indicate that the invaders carried out bombing over all the principal cities and military objectives and their *communiques* claim that progress has been made on the three fronts east, west and south of the Corridor.

Gdynia, Poland's only port, has been bombed and bombarded while Warsaw, the capital, has been raided repeatedly with unassessed damage and casualties.

The Poles have charged the Germans with indiscriminate air attacks on civilians and open towns. This charge has been refuted by the German Army. All parties have expressed agreement with President Roosevelt's plea that such warfare will be avoided provided observance is reciprocal.

It is also charged against the Germans that they have used poison gas and incendiary bombs. The Reich Army reports pays tribute to the enthusiasm of its air arm and says its planes dominated aerial combat.

On the Polish side it is claimed that the German attacks have been repelled and the defence lines have been maintained. The morale of the population is good. Reports that the Poles had invaded German Upper Silesia are denied by Warsaw.

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The headquarters of the German armed forces made the following announcement on Friday afternoon: "In course of German operations from bases in Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia the expected initial successes on all fronts were obtained.

"Troops advancing across the mountains from south reached the line Neumark-Sucha. The river of Olsa was crossed near Teschen to the south of Muehrisch-Ostrau.

"South of the industrial area our troops are advancing along the line parallel with Kattowitz while the troops from Silesia are advancing north of Czenstochau in the direction of that town.

"In the Corridor our troops are approaching the river Brahe and have reached the river Netze at Nakel. Fighting is going on in the immediate neighbourhood of Graudenz. Forces from East Prussia are engaged in a struggle far within Polish territory.

"The German air force undertook a number of vigorous actions on Friday in course of which the military installations on numerous Polish aerodromes including those at Rahmel, Putzig, Grudenz, Posen, Plock, Lodz, Tomaszow, Radom, Ruda, Kattowitz, Cracow, Lemberg, Brest and Terespol were attacked and destroyed."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Advance on All Fronts

Berlin, Sept. 2.

An official *communique* issued at noon to-day declares that the German forces continue to advance on all fronts.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Effective Resistance

Paris, Sept. 2.

The Polish *Trans-Continental* has received a report from Warsaw through London that the German army resumed the attack at dawn to-day. They were in the same general positions as on Friday. The Polish army was resisting effectively.—*United Press.*

Germans Capture Towns

Berlin, Sept. 2.

An army *communique* states that German troops have occupied Teschen, also Klobuck, north-west of Czechtochovy, Wieruszow, east of Kenten, and Schilberg.—*United Press.*

German Troops Held Up

London, Sept. 2.

The correspondent at Warsaw authoritatively confirms that fighting is confined to the border without extension so far.

Large Polish units are carrying out a heavy push in Silesia next to the south-east corner of East Prussia. The weakest are in the Corridor.

Gdynia was bombed practically all day. The casualties which have not been estimated are said to be heavy.—*United Press.*

Official News Issued

London, Sept. 2.

According to the official Polish News Agency, seven German tanks have been destroyed and a large number of prisoners taken.

Three attacks in the Danzig region were repulsed by the Polish troops.

Sixteen German planes have been shot down and two Polish planes lost.

The general offensive from East Prussia has been repulsed and the Poles are holding their positions everywhere.

Up to this morning 94 German raids were carried out in various parts of the country. As a result of these raids a number have been terribly wounded, the civilian victims being large.

In the first air raid on Warsaw 41 German planes took part. They met accurate and intensive anti-aircraft fire. One low-flying bomber dived down and dropped a number of high explosive or incendiary bombs. Another bomber was shot down in flames and its four inmates made prisoners.

Polish refugees from Danzig are to form a Danzig brigade to fight the Nazis. Polish refugee committees have been set up at four different centres.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Official Reports

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

A *communique* states that three attacks in Westerplatte near Danzig were repulsed.

An evacuation train near Kutnam was machine-gunned and bombed.

The Catholic Church last Grphne, 150 miles north-east of Warsaw, as well as the Russian Church, were damaged in a severe air action.

Gdynia and 17 other towns besides Warsaw were bombed.

Sixteen German planes were shot down and two Polish planes were lost.

The bearing of the Warsaw civilians during the first trying day has been exemplary and resolute calm prevailed during the raids.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland according to a *Havas* agency message.—*Reuter.*

Two Mass Attacks

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

The main German attack was launched from East Prussia between Zialdown and Wojnitze.

German planes attacked in two waves. The first bombed Kursk, Gdynia, Thorn, Bialystock, Grodno, Dihlve and Bydgoszoz, and the second bombed Warsaw, Cracow, Katowice and Czenstowice.—*Reuter.*

Air Battles Over Warsaw

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

The city was treated to the first air spectacle at 5 p.m. yesterday when three twin-motored planes from a larger formation which carried out the day's fourth raid, scudded below the clouds in a perfect wide movement over the centre of the city.

Bursts of shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns showed up black against the white clouds. Two pursuit planes frantically followed and, overtaking one of the raiders, began to fire against the bombers as the group disappeared in the mist.

Sirens screeched and anti-aircraft guns fired when the day's seventh alarm was given. The Polish fighters roared across the city in a westward direction in order to give battle to the invaders. The anti-aircraft fire was excellent.—*United Press.*

Many Civilians Killed

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.

A Polish Telegraph Agency message from Warsaw reports that till this morning there has been about 94 air raids on Polish towns and villages.

One hundred and thirty persons have been killed, of which only 12 were soldiers, the rest being mostly women and children. A large number has been seriously wounded.

The Agency adds that the hospital at Wellun was heavily bombed, causing big fires.—*Reuter.*

Germany Declares Intentions

Berlin, Sept. 2.

It is announced in Berlin that Germany has not declared war, and therefore the present situation does not constitute a state of war.

There is no intention to bring about a complete change in Poland. Germany merely wishes to "rectify the eastern frontier."—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Evacuation Train Bombed

London, Sept. 3.

The Polish Embassy in London in a statement allege that a train evacuating women and children from Warsaw this morning was bombed by German planes near Kutno, 60 miles west of Warsaw, resulting in many killed and wounded.

At dawn to-day the Germans bombed Puch, in the Bay of Danzig, then the Cities of Radon, Modlin, Pultusk, Kobryn, Warsaw and Deracow. The raids extended to many cities in Central Poland and there were many civilian victims.

A *communique* issued states that German armed forces began hostilities a few hours after the Polish Ambassador informed the German Government of the Polish Government's attitude of goodwill towards the efforts of the British Government aiming at the maintenance of peace, and adds that this aggression is unparallelled in its brutality and will meet with the firm will of the whole Polish nation, which will defend its liberty, rights and honour to the end.—*Reuter.*

NAVY JOINS BATTLE

Berlin, Sept. 2.

A German *communique* states: Part of the German naval forces have taken up positions at the entrance to the bay of Danzig to protect the Baltic Sea.

The training ship Schleswig, Holstein which is at Neufahrwasser at the entrance to the port of Danzig opened fire on the Westerplatte occupied by the Poles while the naval port at Gdynia was bombed by the air force."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Naval Bombardment

Helsinki, Sept. 2.

According to unconfirmed reports, the German fleet is bombarding Gdynia.—*Reuter.*

Poles Not Over Germany

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

The authorities say that the Poles have not yet bombed the German side of the frontier.

Military reports state that the Poles repulsed the Germans at one point in Mlawa and Teschen.

It is reported that the Polish attacks in Danzig, where the Heimwehr troops entrenched themselves three days ago, have progressed considerably and it is still unconfirmed whether the positions have been occupied.

It is stated that Gdynia harbour suffered serious damage in the afternoon raid.

Some 60 to 70 people were killed by the bombing of Luou.—*United Press.*

Railway Station Escapes

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The Official German News Agency to-day stated that the railway station at Beuthan was bombarded by Polish artillery at 11.30 a.m.

The statement said five or six shots of 75 millimetre calibre detonated in a clump of trees without causing damage.

It was announced that a Polish airplane unloaded six bombs on a workers' settlement in Hohenlindener Strasse in the suburbs of Preiskretcham.

Some damage was done to unimportant property.—*United Press.*

Categorical Denials

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The spokesman of the Polish Embassy issued a categorical denial of the Press reports that Poles invaded German territory.—*Domei.*

CIVILIANS BOMBED

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

An official *communique* has been issued charging that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge to spare civilians.

German planes yesterday bombed Warsaw, Radom, Pultusk, Kobryn, Modlin and Cracow.

Many civilians have been killed, including women and children aboard evacuation trains.—*United Press.*

Germans Refute Charges

Berlin, Sept. 2.

An official statement challenges Polish charges that Herr Hitler has violated his pledge not to bomb open towns and civilians and asserts that an official investigation has proved the Polish charges to be untrue.—*United Press.*

Warning to Poland

Berlin, Sept. 2.

On the instructions of the Reich Foreign Minister, Herr von Ribbentrop, a Note was delivered to the Polish Embassy in Berlin to-day informing the latter that the German Air Force has been ordered to limit their fighting activities to military objectives.

The Polish Embassy was informed at the same time that it was a self-understood condition to the maintenance of that order that the Polish Air Force will observe the same rule. Should this not be the case, drastic retaliation would be applied by Germany.—*Trans-Ocean.*

DEATH OF JAPANESE PRESSMAN

President Of The Domei Agency

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

One of the most prominent figures in modern journalism in Japan has been removed with the death to-day of Yukichi Iwanaga, President of *Domei* News Agency, who became a member of the House of Peers last year. He died at Kanuizawa at 9.17 a.m. from heart failure.

The late Mr. Iwanaga was 56 years of age. He was the fourth son of the late Baron Sensai Nagayo and was related to several great Japanese families, notably the Matsukatas. He was a very close friend to Prince Konoye, President of the Privy Council, who, formerly was Prime Minister. Prince Konoye is known to have consulted him unofficially on many occasions and to have laid great store on his advice.

Educated at the Kyoto Imperial University, Mr. Iwanaga started his career with the South Manchurian Railway and later turned to journalism. He was very popular with foreign newspapermen in the Japanese capital and took great pride in regarding himself as "Father of the *Domei* family" as he was called by the correspondents at the headquarters in the *Domei* Building in Tokyo.—*Reuter.*

Amalgamation Recalled

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Japan to-day lost the founder of the national news agency in the death of Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga.

Mr. Iwanaga started his career as a staff-member of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Later he joined the service of the Board of Government Railways, the predecessor of the Railway Ministry. He was promoted to the Chief Secretariat of the Board of Railways in 1917.

He resigned from the Government office in 1918 and toured Europe and America. In 1923, he established the *Kokusai* News Agency, which later developed into the *Shimbun Rengo*, or *Associated Press of Japan.*

In 1936, when the *Shimbun Rengo* was amalgamated with the *Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha* (Japan Telegraph News Agency) and the only national news agency of Japan, *Domei, Tsushin Sha*, was founded, Mr. Iwanaga was elected President.

Conflicting Claims Of Successes Made By Both Warsaw And Berlin

STUBBORN POLISH RESISTANCE AS BATTLES INCREASE IN INTENSITY

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—An official Polish telegram received in London states that fighting of a serious character continues on the whole length of the front.

It has been especially severe near Chojnice and Mwlawa, west and east of the Corridor, and also around Weilun, 120 miles south-east of Warsaw and at Teschen in the region of Silesia.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

A further statement issued by the Polish Embassy says that the Poles are holding their positions tenaciously.

The most serious threat, the message added, lies in the concentration of the main mass of the German air force against Poland.

Not only lines of communication and military objectives, but certain towns and villages are being bombed continuously and indiscriminately, although they are of no military importance whatever.

Break Through Frustrated

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Polish Ambassador in Paris says:

"Germany's Army tried unsuccessfully this morning to break the Polish defenses and were repulsed everywhere.

Two German attempts to air bomb Warsaw this morning were repulsed. The German bombers were unable to reach Warsaw and unloaded their bombs on the suburbs before they were driven off."

Polish Heroes

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The "Exchange Telegraph" reports from Zurich: "A Warsaw short wave radio station broadcasting an official statement saying that the Poles have beaten back four German attacks on the Westerplatte sandspit at the entrance to Danzig Harbour."

The announcement quoted General Smygly-Rydz as saying: "Armies of Poland! Salute the heroic garrison of Westerplatte! Poland expects that they will hold the fort to the last".

German Successes Claimed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (UP).—It has been officially announced here that the German troops have entered Pless and have captured the town of Wielun.

In the Polish Corridor, German troops from Pomerania have reached the River Vistula, at a point southwest of Graudenz.

It was also announced that a number of airdromes have been bombed near the towns of Gdynia, Cracow, Lodz, Radom, Bestlitovsk, Terapol, Luck, Posen, Lavitza and Warsaw. Grounded airplanes were destroyed.

Slovaks Fighting

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 2 (UP).—It is officially reported that Slovak troops have occupied all 26 villages in the Javorina section of the frontier which Poland seized in 1920. The Slovaks issued a proclamation: "We must fight with Germany to liberate the Slovaks in Poland."

The Department of the Interior has ordered blackouts throughout the country and has prohibited all flying, except German and Slovak military planes.

It has banned the sale of canned or smoked meat and cocoa, and closed all frontier schools. Legations had been established at Belgrade and Bucharest.

Sano Mach, Chief of the Hlinka Guards, proclaimed Sunday a holiday, celebrating the return of Javorina to Slovakia. Great Britain and France have closed their Consulates.

Bridge Destroyed

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The bridge linking Oderberg (which is in the area of Czecho-Slovakia taken over by Poland) with Ratibor in Germany has been blown up, according to a German news agency.

The message adds that the Germans have constucted a temporary bridge and have entered Oderberg.

France Hears Messages From Lebrun & Daladier

"GERMANY HAS BRUTALLY ATTACKED POLAND"

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The Senate met this afternoon to hear the message of Mr. Lebrun President of the Republic, and a ministerial declaration identical with that of M. Daladier's in the Chamber.

After a brief suspension the Senate unanimously voted the Credits Bill, already approved by the Chamber.

M. Daladier, speaking this time in the Senate, declared that France will continue her efforts for peace, on condition that Poland's frontiers were restored in their integrity, but she will not permit a hegemony over Europe.

Daladier's Speech

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UP).—The tremendous warmth of M. Daladier's reception both before and after his speech, show that the unanimity of the Chamber is behind the Premier, particularly when aid is required against the Reichswehrs attack and the "new move towards Hitlerian domination of Europe."

M. Lebrun transmitted a message to the Chamber through M. Daladier, "Germany has brutally attacked Poland, causing a state of war which nothing justifies. France and England did everything humanely possible to prevent this, but it was in vain. The worst possibilities threaten unless the men holding peace or war in their hands at this hour, listen to the voice of universal confidence which is addressing them." He saluted the French armed forces as an "expression of unanimous confidence of the nation."

Will Enforce Commitments

M. Daladier's speech reviewed all the diplomatic moves and told the nature of the demarches wherein they said that Great Britain and France would unhesitantly enforce their committments unless Germany suspends operations promptly.

He said that not only French honour but her vital interests were at stake if she did not fulfil her pledges. She would be hated and discredited throughout the world and would later find herself alone to face the most terrible attacks.

"Our duty is to do away with all violences, for good. France accepts the supreme sacrifice if necessary. This is the first time that so many spiritual peaceful forces in the world have come forth to save peace," he declared.

"It Is A Lie"

With references to President Roosevelt's message, he acclaimed the action. Referring to the German radio statement that the Poles had already refused the German terms, he said: "It is a lie, Poland never received those propositions." He said that Herr von Ribbentrop never communicated the proposals to the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, claiming that M. Lipski was not a plenipotentiary.

Even the Communists joined in the applause when M. Daladier had finished. Later, M. Herriot, responding to questions by the press, said that Parliament's action concluded with the voting of credits, which, he said, could be declared by a simple decree of the President of the Republic.

Renders Homage

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—In the Chamber, the Premier, M. Daladier, reviewed last minute diplomatic efforts to avert hostilities.

He said, "I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Poland is the victim of aggression and is assured of help of nations of free men. If fighting is stopped and the aggressor regains his frontiers, if free negotiation could take place, the French Government would attempt to facilitate it.

"For several days peace has been menaced by the arbitrary demands of Germany. All peaceful means have been utilised in order to save th peace of the world. Germany ha reduced them to naught."

The Chamber was unanimous i approving the views of the Government, even the Communists cheering M. Daladier.

The proceedings opened with speech from M. Herlot and the whole house rose to its feet at his reference to fraternal solidarity with Poland.

Domination Of World

The deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier who went on: "Time presses. Britain will not stand by at the destruction of a friendly people. Aggression against Poland is a new enterprise of violence against Britain and France; it is not a question of a German-Polish conflict, it is a question of a new attempt by Hitler's dictatorship at domination of the world."

M. Daladier recalled the march into Vienna and the fate of Czecho-Slovakia, adding, "With Hitler it is deeds not words that count. Britain and France do not repudiate their signature."

The Chamber voted war credits without debate.

M. Daladier continued: "A France which would allow this aggression to be carried out would soon be scorned, isolated and discredited. She would be helpless before long and delivered over to the most formidable of onslaughts.

"What would the guarantee given to Alsace and Lorraine be worth if the present aggression were to be tolerated? After repudiation of guarantees given to Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, the aggressors would turn against France.

We Have No Hate

"We have no hate for any people in the world and if we shirked our duty it would be only a precarious peace. We should be no more than wretched people, reduced to defeat and servitude."

The British and French Ambassadors yesterday made a *demarche* to the German Government, continued M. Daladier, who read a communication handed to Herr von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, by the French Ambassador, and which was on parallel lines to that read by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday.

Credits Bill Passed

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—The Chamber, after M. Daladier had spoken, adjourned to enable the Finance Committee to examine the Government's Bill providing for the opening of war credits. Then the deputies re-asembled and passed the Bill unanimously, after which the Chamber adjourned. No date has been fixed for the next meeting.

Diplomatic Activity

PARIS, Sept. 2 (Reuter).A sudden burst of diplomatic activity followed the adjournment of the French Chamber to-day.

Just before the Cabinet met, presided over by M. Daladier, the British and Polish Ambassadors were received by M. Bonnet.

About half an hour later, while the Cabinet was in progress, the Polish Ambassador went to the Ministry of War where he had a talk with the Director in M. Daladier's office.

President Lebrun in a statement to-day declared:

"The voice of the heads of their governments has been added to that of the highest moral and political authorities in the world in an appeal to men who hold in their hands war or peace, to reflect before letting loose this abominable scourge.

"It is in vain, and unless they are willing even at this hour to hear the voice of universal conscience raising itself towards them, the worst possibilities are at hand.

"The union of the citizens has again been spontaneously realised. Firmness of spirit, discipline and hope animate them to their very depths. They understand that even beyond the fate of the Motherland, the liberty of the world and the future of civilisation is at stake."

Commons Agitated

PREMIER INSISTS—NO WEAKENING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, and Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day said Britain is consulting France regarding a second ultimatum to Germany to withdraw her troops from Germany.

In their five minute speeches both statesmen revealed that Mussolini is taking a leading part in eleventh hour attemps to save a general European war.

They said Mussolini has proposed that hostilities should cease and that a Five-Power Conference should be called to discuss the situation.

"I Should Be Horrified"

Replying to a protest from Mr. Arthur Greenwood against the delay in aiding Poland, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I should be horrified if the House thought for one moment that my statement betrayed the slightest weakening in either the British or French governments' attitude which they have already taken."

He said it was difficult for Britain to synchronise their action with their allies by telephone.

"I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression occurred 38 hours ago," said Mr. Greenwood. "The moment it took place one of the most important treaties in modern times automatically came into operation. There may be reasons why instant action was not taken."

Sir Archibald Sinclair added that Parliament would not tolerate any delay in gulfilling Britain's obligations.

Greatest Concern

"Any delay may have been justified, "Mr. Greenwood persisted. "But many of us view with the greatest concern the fact that hours went by and then to-day came the news that the bombing operation had been intensified. I wonder how long we are prepared to vacillate at a time when Britain, all that Britain stands for, and human civilisation are in peril."

Greenwood Perturbed

London, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting Leader of the Oppostion, said that he was perturbed by the Premier's statement.

He would have preferred it if the Premier had been able to say definitely to-night whether it was peace or war.

"At the moment we look like weakening. The dictatorships know that we are beaten."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, said that Parliament would not tolerate delay in the fulfilment of honourable engagements.

Consideration of the Conference proposal had caused no delay in the German advance.

"Parliament," he said, "feels that a reply must be demanded unless the advance is promptly stopped."

The Premier replying, said that he distrusted manoeuvres of this kind. The Government was in a somewhat difficult position. He supposed that there must be difficulty with allies having to communicate with one another by telephone to synchronise their actions as quickly as those in the same room.

He would have been very glad if it had been possible to say now that the French and ourselves agreed to make the shortest possible time limit, when action should be taken by both.

Waiting For French Reply

"It is very possible," he said, "that we may receive a reply from the French Government in the course of the next few hours."

He felt certain that he could make a definite statement to the House tomorrow. He was the last man to neglect every serious opportunity of avoiding a great catastrophe of war, even at the last moment, but he confessed that in the present case he would have to be convinced of good faith on either side in any action they undertook before he could regard the proposition that had been made as one which could expect a reasonable chance of successful issue.

"I anticipate," he said, "only one answer that I can give the House. I hope myself that the issue will be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, so that we may know where we are. I trust that the House realises the position I have tried to put. Will you believe me that I speak in complete good faith, and will not prolong the discussion which might make our position more embarrassing than it is."

ROOSEVELT AWAITS

Invocation Of Neutrality Act

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Well informed White House sources state that President Roosevelt will refuse to issue any proclamation or to re-convene Congress for the purpose of revising the neutrality Act in the event of a general European war.

One White House source, when questioned as to whether or not it would be obligatory for the President to invoke the neutrality Act if France and Great Britain decree that a state of war exists, rather than "declare war" on Germany, pointed out that the undeclared Sino-Japanese warfare has been progressing for two years but the President has not invoked the Neutrality Act.

There is a possibility that President Roosevelt will clarify his intentions concerning the re-convening of Congress and the matter of embargoes in his nation-wide radio address at 9 p.m., E.S.T., Sunday, (9 a.m. tomorrow HK.T.) which will be carried to the whole world by short-wave stations.

Roosevelt Broadcast

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt is awaiting the outcome of the Anglo-French ultimatum before writing his neutrality message, which will be broadcast tomorrow.

Won't Be Rushed

WASHINGTON Sept. 3 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt stated to-day: "I will not be catapulted or rushed into a decision on neutrality," according to the White House secretary.

"Many and deep questions are involved" the secretary added.

Close Contact

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt kept in very close contact with European developments to-day, working without formal appointments State Department and defense officials have an open door to his office.

Escorted By Gestapo

League Commissioner's Unenviable Experience

KAUNA, Sept. 3, (Reuter).—Dr. Burckhardt, the League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig, has arrived. He told "Reuter" that Herr Foerster and the President of the Danzig Senate, Herr Greiser, had informed him that his duties in the Free City of Danzig had finished.

They added that he must therefore leave his offices within two hours, so that the Swastika flag could be hoisted.

Accompanied by two members of the Gestapo, Dr. Burckhardt left Danzig at 9.30 a.m., leaving behind his furniture and library.

"Kill The Dog"

When entering his car he heard cries from people in the crowd, "Kill the dog," but he was not alarmed.

Dr. Burckhardt is staying here at present, but it is reported that he is *en route* for London *via* Riga.

IN WIRELESS CALL

The following vessels were in communication with Hongkong up to 6 p.m. yesterday.

Kutsang, Hiram, Zinzan Maru, Shunchih, Tasmania, Yangtse, President Pierce, Norviken, Canton Maru, Anna Maersk, Lessang.

Soviet Attack On Britain

"Concealed Truth Of Dishonest Motives"

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—While publishing without comment the news of an outbreak of Polish-German hostilities, the Soviet press continues to reassure the public that Russia will not be involved.

"Germany understands as well as Russia that a conflict between them would simply play into the hands of their enemies," says "Pravda."

The paper bitterly attacks Britain and France, echoing the charge made by the Foreign Commissar, M. Molotoff, that war mongers "concealed the truth of their dishonest motives, which camouflaged their preparations for war against the Soviet Union."

The paper emphasises the Soviet Union's determination to pursue an independent policy and her refusal to be manipulated in the interests of either side.

1,500 DIE IN WARSAW

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (9.08 p.m.) (UP).—Edward W. Beattie "United Press" Staff Correspondent, in a radio broadcast over the National Broadcast Corporation's network from Warsaw, said it had been officially estimated that 1,500 people had been killed in the German air raids on the Polish capital.

GERMANY CONSCRIPTS GIRLS AGED 20 TO 30

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Reich Labour Corps Leader, Herr Hierl to-day announced that in view of the present conditions, all German girls between the ages of 17 and 25 who had not yet been detailed for special duty, will be enlisted for service with the German Women Labour Corps.

In addition all women between 20 and 30 are called upon to hold themselves in readiness to be at the disposal of the State.

U.S. TWO UP IN THE DAVIS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—The United States made a great start in their Davis Cup challenge round tie with Australia here to-day, when W. L. Riggs ran John Bromwich almost to a standstill in the opening match of the series, to win 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Bromwich won only seven points in the second set, and in the final set Riggs concentrated on a net attack and won after being four games down.

The United States virtually made certain of retaining the Cup when, in the second singles of the day, Frankie Parker defeated Adrian Quist after a five set match. Parker won 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

Parker was never extended, despite the score.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Parliament Will Meet As Ultimatum Expires

THE MONUMENTS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT TREASURED BY ALL CIVILISED COUNTRIES," THE APPEAL READS.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—If German troops are still on Polish soil at the expiration of the time limit, Britain and France will fulfil their pledges and go to war.

Mr. Chamberlain has prepared a statement to this effect, and explaining Britain's position. He will read it to the House of Commons at noon (7 p.m. H.K.T.).

An urgent consultation has been held in No. 10 Downing Street. The conferees included Cabinet Ministers, the heads of Defence Departments, leaders of the Government Opposition and foreign diplomats.

All the Cabinet ministers have placed their porfolios at the disposal of the Prime Minister for the formation of a War Cabinet.

It has been learned that the Polish Ambassador left a message at No. 10 Downing Street, describing to-day's fighting.

He added to his note that every hour counts for Poland.

The King held a session of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace to-day to deal with the emergency legislation.

London's Inky Blackness

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The British Cabinet met in an Extraordinary Session at 11.30 o'clock last night and adjourned at 12.10 a.m.

It has been reliably stated that this session approved the ultimatum to Germany, demanding the cessation of firing and the withdrawal of troops from Poland by noon on Sunday.

After the meeting the Ministers had to grope their way in inky blackness down Downing Street.

Several collided with one another.

The darkness was relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning when a terrific storm broke out.

The French and Polish Ambassadors were among the callers at No. 10 Downing Street.

Little Hope Of Peace

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Britain and France are taking one more chance in an attempt to save peace by sending a second ultimatum to Germany with a definite time limit.

There appears to be but a thin chance of its success, in view of Hitler's failure to answer yesterday's joint demarche.

Italy May Intervene

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—Observers believe that there is a possibility that Italy might fight to aid Germany if Great Britain and France intervene.

Signor Gayda expressed the typical Italian viewpoint when he said, "Italy has done her utmost to avoid war."

It is believed that the Vatican is attempting a last minute effort for a pacific solution.

Swedish Precautions

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (Trans-Ocean).—The Swedish news agency reports that the German Minister in Stockholm has informed the Swedish Government that Germany will fully respect the neutrality and integrity of Sweden.

The Swedish Government replied that its neutrality proclamation applied equally to Germany as to the Powers.

Measures taken to-day by the Swedish Government to restrict traffic, have on the whole met with a ready response from the public, and only on few occasions have the police found it necessary to hold up foreign cars, whose drivers did not possess the special permit.

The Stockholm streets presented a somewhat agitated appearance today, large crowds gathering in front of newspaper offices and news agencies in order to read the latest news.

Decrees have been issued forbidding increase in the prices of provisions and the hoarding of supplies.

It was officially stated that no general mobilisation would be made for the present, and that only a certain number of reservists had been called up.

Humanitarianism

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuter).—A *communique* issued this morning states that the governments of the United Kingdom and France solemnly and publicly affirm their intention, should war be forced upon them to conduct hostilities with a firm desire to spare the civilian population, and to preserve in every way possible the monuments of human achievement which are treasured in all civilised countries.

In this spirit they welcomed with deep satisfaction President Roosevelt's appeal on the subject of air bombing. Some time ago, indeed, they sent explicit instructions to commanders of the armed forces prohibiting the bombardment from the air, seas or land artillery of any except strictly military objectives in the narrowest sense of the word.

As regards the use of naval forces, including submarines, the two governments will abide by the rules of the Submarine Protocol of 1936.

LATE NEWS

The following Proclamation was issued in a Government "Gazette Extraordinary" a 8 p.m. to-night:

"By His Excellency Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, Knight Commander of the Mos Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"I, the said Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, being satisfied hereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

"Given under my hand and the Public Seat of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 3rd day of September, 1939.

Published by His Excellency's Command.55

R. A. C. NORTH,
God Save The King Colonial Secretary.

Explosion On Dutch Liner

One person, a Dutchman, is dead and another critically injured as the result of an explosion in the boiler room of the K.P.M. liners Ruys in Hongkong harbour last night.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of a considerable quantity of oil. The flames spread with a rapidity which, at one stage, placed the whole ship in jeopardy.

The excellent fire-fighting equipment, together with the ship's fire drill which required continuous watch, was responsible for the fact that the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Mr. Camphuis, fourth Engineer of the vessel, received terrible burns as a result of the explosion, and died shortly after admission to Queen Mary Hospital. The Javanese is in a critical condition.

HEAVY FEE FOR H.K. AIR MAIL

The "Telegraph" understands that, as from 5 p.m. to-morrow, mails carried from Hongkong by Imperial Airways will be surcharged at the rate of $1 per half ounce. This in effect means that the air mail rate will be $1.15 per half ounce to all destinations in the Empire previously covered by the "All Up" scheme.

All letters posted before 5 p.m. tomorrow will be carried at the 15 cent. rate.

JAPAN FEAR FOR GERMANY

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (Domei).—While opinion is still divided regarding the inevitability of a Europenn war Japanese newspapers believe that Germany's position is by no means impregnable.